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Official Organ of the United
Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper
ged With TNT Magazine



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VOL III, NO 19

Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, May 11, 1933

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FARM RELIEF-INFLATION MEASURE WAITING ROOSEVELT APPROVAL

NO LIES

If you believe this newspaper is helping to reveal truths which every loyal American should know and to expose the crooks and robbers who have brought us to open outbreaks against Iowa courts, why not help along the good work?

For 25 cents you can bring new and interesting facts on America to your friends. You can give them a commentary of the present American historical picture and help skewer the grafters. See special offer on page 16.

Every Day In Every Way--Getting Better

Dear Editor:

Find enclosed 50c for 3 months more of the Free Press--getting better every issue. We are marking time to see in Free Press when Mr. Baker is going on the air. There will be something worth listening to then. Do hope KTNT gets going too.

Frank D. Townsend,
Stanwood, Iowa

TEACHERS' PAY

DENVER--The Colorado house of representatives has voted repeal of the \$1,000-a-year teachers' minimum wage law.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

News Review Of The Week

Thursday, May 4

WASHINGTON. -- President Roosevelt told the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that the nation's wage scale has gone down more rapidly in the last four years than the cost of living. He urged a more adequate wage scale.

DES MOINES.--The Farm Holiday Association whose officers claim 1,500,000 membership, unanimously voted in favor of a nationwide holiday against selling. Please turn to page two

Rail Association Officers Elected

Final organization plans of the Muscatine unit, Railway Employees and Taxpayers Association, was effected at a meeting this week. Officers elected were E. Ferguson, president; H. F. Pryor, vice president; H. L. Toussaint, secretary and O. G. Edwards, R. E. Cullen, H. H. Hagerman, R. C. Otto, C. W. Brown, C. C. Watkins, W. Randolph and H. J. Roth, directors.

Dates for future meetings have not been set, but Mr. Ferguson said the general public would be invited to them and asked to join with the association.

SAY YOUNG GIRLS VICE VICTIMS IN MILL SWEATSHOPS

ALLENTOWN, Pa. -- Criminal action against Lehigh Valley sweatshop executives who took 15-year-old girl employees to New York for weekend trips was intimated today by Herbert Bachman, Lehigh county detective, investigating vice in the mills.

A strike, organized by 15 and 16-year-old boys and girls as a protest over long hours and starvation pay, started several weeks ago.

Miss Jule Lesniak, union organizer, said she had given county authorities sufficient information to convict several of the sweatshop owners on charges of violating the Mann act.

"We have the names of girls and the mill owners," she said, "together with dates and the New York registers to prove the children were mistreated."

High Receiver Fees Blamed On Courts

CHICAGO--Responsibility for the receivership fee scandal and the situation whereby lawyers and receivers have collected in fees as much as 40 per cent of the value of the property, was placed directly on sitting judges by Noble W. Lee, Republican candidate for judge.

He said: "No matter how greedy the receiver or attorney may be, he can collect only the amount ordered by the judge. The judges alone have the power to fix fees and they can prevent abuses."

Muscatine Students Win School Honors

Two Muscatine students at the University of Iowa were elected Tuesday night to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic society and goal of every serious minded college student. They are Faith M. Stamler and Martin E. Scholten.

GOVERNOR HERRING EXPOSES HUGE FEE OF TURNER'S AIDE

DES MOINES. -- The debacle has begun! The truth is coming out!

Making the first of an expected series of revelations regarding the administration of Dan Turner, late but not lamented governor of Iowa, Governor Clyde L. Herring this week startled state political circles with serious accusations against Oral S. Swift, former assistant general.

Governor Herring said that Swift, while assistant attorney-general last year, received a \$10,000 fee from the Amana Society for legal services in reorganizing the society.

The Governor said that an investigation at his direction showed evidence of payment by two checks, one for \$3,500 and the other for \$6,500, payable to Swift.

The investigation was begun by the attorney-general's office after he had received complaints, the Governor said. He said there "appears to be conclusive evidence that the complaints were justified."

He said he felt it "my duty to make these facts public inasmuch as the law requires that an assistant attorney-general devote his entire time to his employment by the state."

Copies of Checks

Photostatic copies of the two checks with correspondence signed by Swift were presented by the

Please turn to page two

SENATE DROPS GUARANTEE OF COST OF CROP

Bill Gives Great Powers
To The President And
Secretary Wallace

WASHINGTON--Having received final Congressional approval yesterday, the farm relief-inflation bill is to be signed by President Roosevelt late today.

The measure gives the president unprecedented power over farming and finances of the nation. It was finally passed by the Senate Wednesday after elimination of the guarantee whereby farmers would receive at least "cost of production" for their crops.

Under the bill, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is authorized to proclaim a processing tax on wheat, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, hogs and dairy products, sufficient to increase their price to 1909-1914 levels for all but tobacco, for which the level would be the average 1919-1929 price; and to approve marketing agreements with those who buy from the farmers, to permit them to pay the farmer more.

Receipts from the taxes would be paid back to the farmers in direct benefits or through leasing land to get it out of production, if they reduce their production. The payment will be in accordance to the decrease in output.

Foreign Markets

To promote foreign markets for American farm products, and pay the benefits until tax receipts are sufficient, the bill appropriates \$100,000,000 from the Treasury, to be repaid the government from the tax collected.

Should the farmer have a mortgage on which he now pays the average 6 per cent interest, the federal land banks would refinance it at a maximum of 4 1/2 per cent if he borrows through a farm loan association.

If he has already borrowed from the land banks, he would not have to pay the 1 per cent annual amortization payment. Should he wish to borrow directly the interest rate would be 1/2 of 1 per cent more.

Land Bank Bonds

To finance this, the government propose to issue two billions in land bank bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest which the government would guarantee.

To aid those who have borrowed from the joint stock land banks, the government will supply \$100,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the joint stock banks so they can reduce their interest to 5 per cent.

Please turn to page two

BIG BUSINESS MASTER MINDS FINALLY BEGINNING TO THINK

By JAMES R. CONNOR,
Editor of the Free Press

The big news of the past week although few newspapers acknowledge it has been the about face of our big business "master minds," bankers and industrialists to their once horrible idea of government interference with business.

Many of the same men who spent large sums and issued bitter manifestoes trying to defeat President Roosevelt last November are tumbling over themselves to support his proposals for a planned control of industry. The same "rugged individualists" who prated of unrestricted business competition are now agreeing with our nation's chief executive.

Two factors have made our shortsighted "captains of industry" more amenable to reason:

1. Some of them actually are beginning to understand basic principles of political economy and how living wages for farmers and workers are necessary for sustained prosperity.

2. Still stupidly prejudiced against any sensible plan to bring order from chaos unless they can hang on to every penny of their own ill gotten gains, our money masters have become terrified at what might happen and are supporting President Roosevelt's proposals to avoid "something worse."

It is still too early to know if President Roosevelt's work will be of lasting benefit, but the nation can thank him for TRYING to do something instead of issuing vapid statements in the face of increasing desperation such as did Herbert Hoover.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Norman Baker

(HIMSELF)



"Hello Folks"

BAD! — TOO BAD! — A shame, a crime, a stain upon American intelligence is the decision of G. O. Schmit of the Children's Court at Yonkers, New York who sentenced a little two year old girl to an operation to have her eye cut out, against the father's and mother's wishes, all because she had what they thought was a tumor above the eye—the Judge caused the girl to be taken from her mother's arms and from her father's care onto the operating table to the guessing of a surgeon with a sharp knife. Little Helen Vasco is the lot and today little Helen has one eye and the other has been thrown in the garbage can of the hospital. The little girl will not suffer humiliation when she becomes a woman because she will never reach womanhood because if it was cancer or tumor the operation will not cure it—it will return eat up her whole face providing she does not die before.

A judge or a surgeon would not get away with that kind of stuff with ordinary Americans but Helen's mama and papa were forgers and the press stated a lie—They said the father was willing but the mother was not—the truth is the father was not willing and the mother was not willing and Mrs. Vasco the wife of an immigrant laborer is now in a hysterical condition and her death if it comes and the death of the little girl, if it comes, can be laid at the hands of Judge Schmit.

What some judges in America need is a medical education free from propaganda of the medical trust, free from the influence of doctors in the county who they fear on election day.

IOWA TROUBLES—she is surely getting first page writeups in every paper in America—the folks all over will surely know Iowa farmers—it's too bad to hear of all this trouble—arrests—etc.—troops out again—more friction—it all should teach us one lesson—something is wrong when any group of people will resort to scraps and various methods to gain their ends—if this be trouble from a bunch of disgruntled folks—it is not excusable—if it comes from groups that really suffer—need help—then why not rush the help for them?—the laws say—call the troops in case of uprisings—in that respect we cannot blame the governor if the citizens call for the troops—we cannot blame the attorney generals office for following up the work of the troops—they stand between two fires—all of them—the thing to do—is NOT TO FIGHT—not necessary for that—fight diplomatically like big business fights—you don't read of lawyers, bankers, manufacturers, ditch diggers, railroad men, carpenters, cigar makers, electricians, doctors, kitchen help, newspaper publishers, and such folks fighting—they don't have to—they have ONE GOOD ASSOCIATION—ALL OF THEM BELONG TO IT—and they get what they want—when the farmers learn to follow those who have been successful in getting what they want—then they too—WILL ORGANIZE ONE FARM ASSOCIATION—cut out all others and they will be master of all they survey—and that survey includes everything we eat—they would quickly win—because they control the necessities of life and not the luxuries—think it over farmers.

MARTIN PALE—visited it for the first time last Monday—that day was a holiday—labor day—in Mexico—just about 80 miles from XENX—cost many millions of dollars and a huge

Please turn to page four

News Review Of The Week

(Continued from page one)
farm products starting May 13.

Friday, May 5
HARWICHPORT, Mass.—Ten year old Peggy McMath, abducted Tuesday, was returned to her father aboard a boat after payment of \$60,000 ransom.

WASHINGTON.—House passes President Roosevelt's bill designed to protect investor in stocks. Senate approval is expected soon. The bill provides stringent regulations for stock issuance and severe penalties for violations.

BIRMINGHAM.—Death rides the Southland's storms. The tornado dead: Alabama, 22; South Carolina, 7 and Arkansas, one.

Saturday, May 6
BARNSTABLE, Mass.—Kenneth Buck, 26, jobless chauffeur, confesses kidnaping Peggy McMath, implicating his older brother, Cyril. Police recover \$60,000 ransom money in Kenneth Buck's home.

WASHINGTON.—Representative McFadden, republican of Pennsylvania, charges Andrew Mellon, former secretary of the treasury, with fraudulent income tax reductions, asserting Mellon deducted \$6,700,000 from 1931 return for alleged losses.

Sunday, May 7
WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt in a nationwide broadcast outlined his plan for a partnership of government and agriculture, industry and transportation adding that measures will soon be proposed to "give workers more fair wages, prevent cut throat competition and unduly long hours, starvation wages and over production."

WASHINGTON.—Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for president in 1928 and 1932, presiding at "Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction," wired Clarence Darrow asking the famous lawyer to help defend Iowa farmers accused of mobbing Judge C. C. Bradley.

Monday, May 8
CHICAGO.—E. L. Cord Corporation and other companies' wage increases given big newspaper headlines but little mention of their previous pay cuts, far higher than the increases.

ST. PAUL.—Postmaster General Farley praises liberal third party movement—but seeks their support by prophesying that they "sooner or later will fall in beneath the Democratic flag."

WASHINGTON.—Big business interests, fearing more drastic "capitalistic control," reported rushing to support President Roosevelt's program for reformation of unfair business practices, starvation wages and planned economy.

WASHINGTON.—Senators Cutting, LaFollette and Costigan propose six billion dollar public works program to help at least five million jobless at six hour day, five day week and "reasonable wages." President reported favorable to plan spending three billion.

Tuesday, May 9
PARIS.—French cabinet decides not to pay \$19,000,000 interest due United States last year unless America allows moratorium on payment due June 15.

SAINT NAZAIRE, France.—France launches new 5,800 ton cruiser, carrying two airplanes with speed of 34 knots.

WASHINGTON.—Following Senate approval, House passes \$500,000,000 relief bill, money to be used relieving unemployment. Opposing the bill, Republicans called it a "dole."

Wednesday, May 10
ASUNCION, Paraguay.—Paraguay which has been unofficially at war with Bolivia since last summer over boundary disputes, formally declared war.

WASHINGTON.—Senate passes farm relief bill after eliminating "cost of production" guarantee plan.

MEMPHIS.—Tornado takes 58 lives, 34 in Tennessee and 24 in Kentucky.

DES MOINES.—National guard troops to be withdrawn from Plymouth and Crawford county, Thursday, state officials announce.

SENATE DROPS GUARANTEE OF COST OF CROP

Bill Gives Great Powers To The President And Secretary Wallace

(Continued from page one)

with the stipulation they cannot foreclose for two years.

For the assistance of those who wish to refinance their other debts, the bill provides \$200,000,000 for loans from the Reconstruction Corporation so that farm debtors could make composition of their debts with creditors under the bankruptcy law.

Inflation Plan

The bill also embodies the Thomas inflation amendment, giving the President power to make agreements with the federal reserve banks for the purchase of 3 billions of government obligations; to issue up to 3 billions of greenbacks against which a sinking fund of 4 per cent a year is to be created; to diminish the gold content of the dollar within a 50 per cent limitation and make agreements with foreign nations looking to a stabilization of world exchange on a gold basis, devaluation of the dollar to be a possible part of such agreements; to monetize silver at any rate; to accept up to 200 million dollars worth of silver at 50 cents an ounce in payment of the next six months' foreign debt installations.

Senators Norris, Frazier and Wheeler led the battle to retain the amendment guaranteeing cost of production plus a reasonable profit for farmers. Wheeler declared the Democratic platform promised "a price in excess of cost of production; and attacked Secretary Wallace's statements that the guarantee plan would not give the farmer as much as other provisions of the bill. The amendment was defeated by a 48 to 33 vote.

Block Radio Chain Pirating Of News

WASHINGTON.—Radio monopoly has had another bad day in court, with a jury of American publishers returning a verdict against the practice of giving Associated Press dispatches to broadcasters hours before the news could be set up and printed by member newspapers. This action, coming on the heels of the victory won by the A. P. enjoining Station KSOO at Sioux Falls, N. D. from asserting "pirating" of dispatches, has caused the radio chains to take account of stock.

National Broadcasting Company has moved to fight the newspapers by sending a reporter here to cover the news on Capitol Hill. He will report important legislative, administrative and judicial doings for the national network's daily broadcasts.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Oust Wallace Ask Minnesota Farmers

MONTEVIDEO, Minn.—The Farmers Holiday association of the state, meeting Tuesday voted a resolution stating that the members would not pay debts or interest until "the dollar is an honest measure of value," and demanding that the government take over all banking and declare a national moratorium of mortgage foreclosures on farms and city homes. The association also called on President Roosevelt to remove from office Secretary of Agriculture Wallace because he does not favor the cost of production clause in the farm bill.

In Minneapolis anonymous distributors gave out thousands of handbills urging the agricultural population to adopt passive resistance to civil law based on the methods used by Mahatma Gandhi in India. The writer of the handbills condemned the program advocated by the holiday group and urged farmers not to pay money to any organizers.

The Farm Holiday association already has declared in favor of a strike to be called Saturday, and there was no backdown from this plan at the session in Montevideo attended by some 4,000 farmers.

Instead the delegates urged that the strike be used as a weapon to gain wide political power. The resolutions urged the formation of a third party condemning both Democrats and Republicans as parties of special privilege.

"The government has endowed a small group of money changers with a charter to exploit and plunder the producers of the nation's wealth," it was stated.

BOND LOSSES

Of \$380,000,000 worth of real estate mortgage bonds unloaded on the public by S. W. Straus & Co., only \$29,000 of liquid assets remained when the company went into receivership recently. This company advertised "forty-five years without loss to an investor."

COZY NIGHT CLUB
Cor. 3rd and Orange
DANCE
Saturday Night,
May 13th
JIMMY and his
Mississippi Night Owls
also
Big Mid-night Floor Show
Adm. 15c before 8:30
One admission pays for dance and show
Come early and stay late
BEER, 15c

GOVERNOR HERRING EXPOSES HUGE FEE OF TURNER'S AIDE

(Continued from page one)

Governor. The \$6,500 check was cashed in the state treasurer's office.

Officials of the society reluctantly discussed payment of the fee to Swift, who was a member of the Marengo, Ia., law firm of Swift, Swift and Elsenbust.

A larger fee was discussed, officials said, but settlement was made for \$10,000, which sum was approved at a meeting of directors of the Amana society in August, 1932.

"Leave of Absence"

Officials also said it was their understanding that Oral Swift was on leave of absence from the attorney general's office during the time he represented the society, and that he did not receive pay from the state while working for the society.

Swift was appointed an assistant attorney general July 1, 1930, and continued as an assistant to former Atty. Gen. John Fletcher until Dec. 31, 1932, when Fletcher was succeeded by Atty. Gen. Edward O'Connor.

Got His Pay

The warrant register in the office of the state auditor shows that Swift received all but \$229.53 of his monthly salary of \$300 during the two and a half years he served. Deductions of this amount from his warrants were made during the months of January, May and June, 1932.

Working out of the reorganization plan and its approval by members of the society covered a period of about eight months, according to the society officials, from August, 1931, until June 1, 1932, when the new charter became effective.

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at
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Call at my office and let me examine your teeth. Then have a frank, confidential talk with me and I will MEET YOU ON THE COST OF THE WORK—quote you a PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY.

Call, no matter what you need. My offer covers everything—my famous Expression Plates, Crowns, Bridgework, Fillings, Pyorrhea Treatments, etc.

Your work will be the highest standard known to the profession—the best materials—skillful and scientific workmanship—personal attention.

Don't hesitate about coming—I'll be more than fair with you on cost.

DR. SMITH, DENTIST

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Open Evenings Phone 824



BANK WHICH FAILED, OPERATED BY "THIEVES," SAYS EXAMINER

WASHINGTON—A U. S. bank examiner told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last week that the Harriman National Bank of New York was "operated by thieves."

To confirm the verdict, other witnesses testified that 25 out of 27 directors of the bank formed a "pool" and used the bank's funds to speculate in the stock market on their own account—and showed bad judgment in the speculation.

Caral C. Francis, bank examiner who discovered the Harriman swindle, said he found defalcations totalling nearly \$1,400,000, and reported them to the chief national bank examiner and to the U. S. district attorney in New York.

"You knew that thieves were operating the bank?" demanded Senator Matthew M. Neely (Dem., W. Va.).

"I knew it after July 9," returned Francis, "but my duty ceased after I had filed that report."

Directors Speculated

Henry E. Cooper, successor to Harriman as president of the bank and now its conservator, told the story of the 25 directors speculating with depositors' money. He declared, likewise, that before he consented to become president, the New York Clearing House gave him "absolute assurance" that they would not let the bank fail. He insists that the Clearing House is both morally and legally bound to make good the full loss to the depositors.

The committee is paying particular attention to Clearing House responsibility. The bank examiners, as Francis said, found the swindle on July 9, 1932, and reported it. A committee came to Washington from the New York Clearing House, and begged to have prosecution suspended, promising the Washington officials as they had promised Cooper, that they would see that depositors suffered no loss.

On the strength of this pledge, the matter was hushed up, and did not become public until the present administration came in. Instead of making good its promise, the Clearing House wants to "arbitrate." Even the Wall Street "Journal" speaks contemptuously about "arbitrating a promise," and the questions of the committee make it clear that the Senate will fight any compromise. It will cost the Clearing House from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 to keep its word.

Harriman's Illness

Examiner Francis said, in answer to a direct question, that he believed the stories of Harriman's illness were greatly exaggerated.

The action of Treasury officials in hushing up the Harriman scandal for eight months is severely condemned by Senators. Senator E. P. Costigan (Dem., Col.), whose insistence forced the investigation, was particularly sharp.

"Presumably the creditors of that bank," said Senator Costigan, "would have protected themselves if official diligence had promptly and properly advised them of fraudulent practices, officially known and long concealed."

Tongs that do not injure fabrics they grip have been invented to save persons' hands while washing clothing.

NO LIES

If you believe this newspaper is helping to reveal truths which every loyal American should know and to expose the crooks and robbers who have brought us to open outbreaks against Iowa courts, why not help along the good work?

For 25 cents you can bring new and interesting facts on America to your friends. You can give them a commentary of the present American historical picture and help skewer the grafters. See special offer on page 16.

Unemployed Council Discusses Pay Cuts

The Unemployed Councils of Muscatine County at their regular meeting last Monday evening in the Crystal Theater discussed wage cuts and other wage problems. It was reported that one Muscatine manufacturer had made a wage cut effective last week. "It was also brought out that the recent Iowa Pearl Button Co. wage raise of 5 per cent was a re-call of a cut of the same amount given the workers of that firm only a few weeks ago," V. L. Dale, committeeman, said. "The raise was published in the local daily paper but the cut received no publicity."

Arrangements are being made for a meeting to discuss the question of cash payment of the relief workers of the R.F.C. funds.

Reports of committees of action were heard upon cases of discrimination of the relief administration. Committee work was planned for the next week and other routine business was transacted.

The next meeting will be held at the Crystal Theater next Monday night at 8:00 o'clock.

F. B. Reynolds of Muscatine was named the new chairman until July and Harry Barton of Muscatine, Secretary of the County organization.

R. F. C. Madness

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation continues on its madding and (maddening) way throwing millions here and millions there. As several of the "big business" newspapers have pointed out millions in loans of the R. F. C., will never be repaid. Corner a banker who really knows his business and he will readily admit many of the R. F. C. loans were "ill advised" to say the least.

Cash advances totalling \$2,260,021.958 were made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation up to the close of business on April 22.

Banks and trust companies were the largest borrowers, having received \$1,039,269,599.

Railroads received \$335,809,572; mortgage loan companies, \$129,188,284; building and loan associations, \$104,788,810; insurance companies, \$85,497,312; federal land banks, \$19,800,000; livestock credit corporations, \$11,939,530; federal intermediate credit banks, \$9,250,000; joint stock land banks, \$6,036,056; agricultural credit corporations, \$3,988,882; and credit unions, \$449,853.

Chain Store Taxes Pending In Michigan

LANSING, Mich. — A levy on chain stores, through an annual license fee, was approved Friday by the house, 85 to 5.

The measure, opposed by Governor William A. Comstock, would charge every additional store beyond one, under a single management, a special licensing fee, stepping it up gradually from \$10 for a second store to \$250 for each additional unit of chains comprising 25 or more stores.

The bill embodies ideas of the Michigan Merchants' council, an organization of independent retailers. A similar measure, but carrying a maximum fee per unit of only \$35, has been reported favorably in the senate.

POLITICIANS

Dear Editor:

Federal Reserve Democrats and Teapot Dome Republicans are responsible for our present national eclipse. During political campaigns in which millions of the people's own money is invested by Wall st. and its affiliates in all money centers, the two old party hacks, the elephant and the donkey, make great pretense of antagonism—until one is elected. They the elected ones go behind closed doors and lap milk sops from the same pan while their gilded masters pat them approvingly on the back.

M. D.,
Iowa City, Ia.

PRETZEL BENDERS STRIKE WHEN PAY SCALE IS SLASHED

READING, Pa.—Pretzel "benders" are on strike here. When beer, waving a Congressional pardon, returned from its 14-year exile, business immediately started improving in the pretzel industry.

The owners of the Bachman Pretzel Company, however, instead of passing some of the increased profits on to their employees celebrated the event by ordering a general wage cut. The workers went on strike.

Strike-breakers have been imported to do the twisting, bending, baking and other operations necessary in the fabrication of pretzels.

WORTH WAITING FOR

Dear Editor:

We farmers are hard up for money but I saw your special offer to accept 25c in cash for seven weeks. You will find it enclosed.

I am anxiously waiting to hear Norman Baker's voice again over the air and here's thanking Mr. Baker and the Free Press for bringing us facts we don't find in other newspapers.

William Matthews,
Lancaster, Wisc.

SPECIAL PRICES

QUALITY CLEANING and PRESSING

COATS SUITS DRESSES HATS **50c**

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Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

NOTICE

To Depositors of the Hershey State and First Trust and Savings Banks

The effort to merge and reorganize these banks, with the result of releasing 50% of the deposits on an unrestricted basis is nearly completed. Approximately \$150,000 for the Hershey State Bank and \$100,000 for the First Trust and Savings Bank remain to be signed up to meet the legal requirements.

If you approve this plan, please stop in either bank and sign an agreement—at once if possible. Please do not wait for a solicitor to call on you. You might be missed.

Please bear in mind that at this stage, every single agreement counts. So do not neglect or delay signing. By signing promptly 50% of your deposit will be made available real soon.

STATE OF IOWA BANKING DEPT.,

By R. F. Davis,

Sweeten Mother's Day

with

WHITMAN'S or SAN-MAN
CHOCOLATES

Sunday, May 14

EICHENAUER'S

Jig Saw Exchange, 5c and your old puzzle

PHONE 211

211 East Second Street

Norman Baker Says

(Continued from page two)

thing—the lake back of it is about 35 miles in diameter—excellent fishing—everyone Monday caught from 20 to 40 fish—18 and 24 inches some of them—Cat fish—the cruel thing is—they fish to catch them—then throw them away—too many to take home—they should regulate that.

A LETTER—makes me feel good—it's from John Vollmer 520 S Madison St., Tulsa, Okla.—I don't know him personally—but Dr. Potter of the Baker Hospital sent me a copy of his original letter—it reads:

Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa.
Dear Sirs:
I want to write a little message of appreciation to Baker Hospital in regard to the treatment I received while there, from the doctors, nurses and the fine family spirit that prevailed there.
I arrived at the Baker Hospital, February 26, 1933, with a cancer on my lower lip, was under your treatment a little over five weeks for cancer and other ailments, left your hospital with cancer removed and feeling fine every way, was well pleased with your treatment, think your terms very reasonable and am ready at all times to say a good word for the Baker Hospital.

Yours truly,
John Vollmer

Isn't that a nice letter—shows happiness and pleasure—there are many good doctors in this old world—many who try their best to cure cancer, some using operations, Radium and X-rays while others refuse to do so—but the Baker Cancer treatments do not resort to the use of the knife, radium or X-rays.

HOT—it surely is down here— took some photos of XENT the other day—sent them to the Muscatine office—maybe they will put them in the window so you can see them—that is, you Muscatine folks—it will not be a great while until I can talk to every one of the citizens of Iowa that has a radio set—this station will cover Iowa—as strong as any local station you hear and you need not worry about having to fish hard to get us—it is taking me a long time to get completed—but rather have things right than wrong and in a hurry.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY, farmers and judges—in Le Mars, Iowa, we recently had an uncalled for affair—pulling a Judge out of a chair from his private chamber and doing practically everything but hanging him—possibly it would not have required much encouragement to have the mob do even that—it is not for me to comment upon the justice or injustice of such things but I do believe that if I were a judge in this depression when farmers and town people are losing their farms and homes—with my knowledge of insurance companies and their graft of charging 66 2-3 per cent too much for their insurance, which constitutes highway robbery, if such companies had a mortgage on a farm I would know that the money they loaned that farmer on the mortgage was taken by exorbitant prices on insurance and they would not get much sympathy. I would either rule on the insurance company to hold up the foreclosure or I would refuse to sit on the case, however, I am a great believer that everything happens for the best—it is dangerous to oppose people when desperate—a little spark may throw them off balance and cause them to do violence—Muscatine had a case some years ago when a young man played with an old man's mind and that old mind went off of balance—there was a shot—a death and a popular Muscatine man passed to the great beyond—you can drive a cow to water but you can't make her drink—you can drive a coward to the wall—when he can go no farther he will fight—The moral is be careful and the proof that everything happens for the best is that according to reports the state militia was called out and issued an order to close the courts, which if I understand it means

there will be no more farm foreclosures during the close of the courts, therefore the unexplainable thing that "everything happens for the best" still holds forth unexplained.

FALSE MEDICAL ADVICE— Professor Maude Slye of the University of Chicago is no doubt looking for publicity and she has secured some. In a notice from Chicago she secures publicity by writing on the subject of "spotting tendency" in cancer. She claims there is a certain type of cancer in a given part of the body which has a tendency to develop and which follows the laws of heredity. She says to produce cancer one must be of cancerous strain and also subject to some injury as a blow or chronic irritation—it is such bunk that keeps the truth about cancer from the public. Cancer is not hereditary, not infectious and not contagious and comes from causes besides a blow or injury proven by the fact that thousands die of intestinal cancer in regions where a blow or injury could not be—the only information about cancer the medical trust needs to give the public is to teach them how to eat, drink, sleep and breathe, as it is a systemic condition and there can be no cancer and no tumor in people with a healthy blood stream. They claim the professors work probably would be taken up by scientists to attempt to eliminate cancer from the human race by protecting the area in which the individual is susceptible. We really marvel at the Associated Press for accepting such BUNK articles, but one must expect anything now days. The good news goes in the waste basket—the bunk comes out on the front page and one of these days some energetic politicians may ask for an investigation of the press associations of America.

HURRAH FOR MUSSOLINI— He has closed the National Institute of Serum Therapy at Naples, that make vaccines they shoot in the arms and legs of kiddies. Ten children died from vaccine so Mussolini made an investigation and closed up the serum company. We need a dozen Mussolinis in this country to close up all the serum companies in America, then people will live longer. Here is the press report from Rome:

Rome — Death of ten children under ten years old in the last three days because of vaccination with imperfect vaccine has led Premier Mussolini's government to conduct a thorough inquiry into the health situation in the provinces of Venice and Rovigo. Many other children in these provinces are seriously ill from ef-

fects of the vaccine.

By order of the Ministry of the Interior, the National Institute of Serum Therapy at Naples, which was found to be distributing adulterated vaccine, has been closed. The director and the assistant who prepared the serum were arrested. Vaccination has been discontinued during the investigation.

TO DR. LELAND of Chicago— hello Doctor—understand you gave a talk out in Oakland, California on economic quackery—its relation to medicine. You said every effort should be put forth to show up quacks who are commercializing on the suffering of human beings—with you I heartily agree and let's start now with all concerned and try to stop all of this quackery which is commercializing upon human souls—of course you being a doctor with a medical education and years of experience and an allopath with a M. D. title, you naturally know as well as anyone else where to first move to stop this quackery.

You and many others of your American Medical Association have taken millions and millions of dollars from poor cancer sufferers for your Operations, Radium and X-Ray when at the time you took the money you knew that X-Ray never cures cancer but scatters it—that Radium never cures cancer but makes it harder for others to cure and Operations do not cure because the human eye cannot see a cancer cell—such operations are guess work—Now Doctor the quackery starts in practices like your own because you take the money from those poor cancer sufferers and while you come right out and tell that they will not cure or will cure you do know that the propaganda of the medical trust has been to lead the public to believe that they do cure cancer, therefore accepting your words to stop all quackery, I implore you to start immediately and tell all the cancer victims that come to you and your hospital that Operation, Radium and X-Ray will only temporarily relieve in the treatment of cancer and drive the victim closer to the grave—that doctor would be a good move against medical quackery.

AN OLD FRIEND

Dear Editor:
I am sending subscription for the Midwest Free Press. I have taken it since the first one came off the press. Sure like the paper fine and want to continue taking it.

Mrs. John Lewis,
Nichols, Iowa

Appendix Operation Price Cut To \$1300 For Actor Tom Mix

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Judgment for \$1,300 against Tom Mix, movie cowboy, was allowed in Superior court in Dr. Gurn Stout's \$9,700 suit on a bill in connection with the actor's appendicitis operation in 1931. Dr. Stout sent Mix a bill for \$10,000, received \$300 of it, and sued for the balance. Mix contended Dr. Stout was only an assistant surgeon in the case and his services were not worth more than \$300.

HUGE RAIL PAY CUT BY COURT

ST. LOUIS—Sweeping reductions were ordered last week by Federal Judge C. B. Faris in the salaries of the officials of the Missouri Pacific, the first railroad to seek the protection of the courts under the Federal bankruptcy act recently approved by Congress.

The salary of President L. W. Baldwin was trimmed from \$85,416 to \$40,000 a year. Senior Vice President E. M. Durham, Jr., will get \$19,200 instead of \$40,000, and other executives have been cut about 40 per cent.

Efforts were made to have Judge Faris keep the reduction order from becoming public, according to Baldwin's new rate applies only to salaries paid him as president of the M. P. and its two subsidiaries, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and the International Great Northern.

More Income
Baldwin, in addition to the amount allowed by the court, receives compensation as an officer of affiliated corporations that made his total salary before the cut more than \$100,000. As chairman of the board of Denver & Rio Grande he is paid \$12,700 a year, and, notwithstanding the railroads have complained bitterly of truck competition, the M. P. head is paid \$6,000 a year as president of the Missouri Transportation Company, which operates a line of busses.

These additional salaries are not affected by the court's order, as the corporations are not involved in the bankruptcy proceedings.

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BUTTON FACTORY WORK DECREASES

Employment in Iowa Pearl Button factories dropped 3.3 per cent compared to March, according to state labor reports. The five reporting firms had 268 men and 235 women or a total of 503 workers last month employed compared to 278 men and 242 women or a total of 520 in March.

Four firms reported part time and one full time work. Four also said conditions were not encouraging. Statements from the button companies to the state Bureau of Labor were "business slow," "no improvement in sight," very quiet but some signs of a pick up," and "no improvement. Very slack."

No Dough, No Food: He Demands Divorce

CHICAGO — William Bucholz admitted he had beaten his wife, but he told Judge Sabath that he had mighty provocation.

He and Mrs. Wanda Bucholz, appeared in a contested divorce case.

"She had a price list for all home services," he said, "charging me 25 cents for breakfast, 50 cents for dinner, \$1.50 a week for laundry, 25 cents a night for my bed and even a penny for a toothpick. And I had to lay it on the line before I got any service."

"An automate marriage wouldn't succeed," said the judge, "but your admission of cruelty entitles your wife to the divorce."

Mrs. Bucholz was awarded alimony of \$4 a week for the support of a son, Edward, and she was also given title to the home.

Bar Loans To High Salaried Companies

WASHINGTON — The senate has adopted an amendment to the Fletcher insurance loan bill to prohibit Reconstruction Corporation loans to any corporation paying an officer, director or employee more than \$17,500 a year.

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Glasses Fitted Properly
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WITH BATH
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The AMERICAN ANNEX
MARKET AT SIXTH

Our food has made
our Reputation
COFFEE SHOP OPEN
UNTIL MIDNIGHT

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20 Years Old
Wednesday, May 10th

We wish to take this method of thanking our friends and customers for their patronage, which has enabled us to remain in business.

We have always endeavored to do the best work and give service, and will continue to do so in the future.

Thank You!

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As We See It

JAIL FOR BANKERS

President Roosevelt's proposed "blue sky" law to protect investors from their own credulity and ignorance is much needed. But more needed are prison sentences for the bankers, brokers, and salesmen and promoters who have bilked our citizens with worthless stock causing losses estimated at 50 billion dollars by the Department of Commerce.

These respectable grafters deserve jail sentences. Little of the money they obtained went into Peruvian improvements, Aztec gold mines, wildcat oil wells, machines to extract gold from sea water and similar schemes. Much went into two great utility schemes, those of Insull and Doherty; and a thousand "bull movements" and "bear raids," all helped by false newspaper headlines and paid publicity.

Fifty billions for thievery! Put them in jail!

REAL WORKERS

"I would like to go out on a road job this spring and swing a pick, only my doctor says I mustn't stoop down since I had an operation. But I know I could learn something interesting by chumming with the boys on the road."

That remark was made by a man, who though temporarily out of work, has always held responsible business jobs. A reply in equally good temper was made to him by a young Doctor of Philosophy, recently given honors in a leading university, but who has not yet landed the teaching position she is fitted for.

"I would be glad of a chance to do housework. You don't really know life till you work awhile with your hands," she said.

Some society bred loafers would be ashamed to be seen working in overalls or aprons. They belong to a too polite and artificial world. But that gentleman and lady, who shrank not from either the pick or the dishpan, were real children of the pioneers who toiled over the plains and turned deserts into flower blooming cities.

We need more such people in Muscatine for they are the ones who are pulling our America up the hill.

ENEMIES

Enemies are often a reflection of a man's character. A man famous for his good work explains them this way:

"You tell me you are proud of the fact you have no enemies. I used to feel that way. Always I have tried to make friends. Always I have gone out of my way and done everything within reason to make people like me. But there are some folks who just won't like me.

"Well, what about it? Should I sidetrack my ideals to please such folks? Get out from under my real self to avoid making enemies of such people? Not on your life! That's the easiest way, of course, but no red-blooded man—no man who has self-respect and ambition and a real desire to be of service—seeks the easiest way.

"Make enemies if you must. They won't hurt you. Mine haven't. Instead, they have been a sort of prod—an urge to make me hew close to the line on my own concept of life. When I hear a man say now that he has no enemies, you know I kind of wonder if he ever attempted to do anything worth while."

THE DRUNKEN DUKE

Archduke Leopold Marie Alphonse Blanche Charles Antoine Beatrice Raphael Michel Joseph Pierre Ignace of Austria has been found guilty in Boston of driving a car while drunk and has been fined \$50 therefor.

The penalty doesn't seem enough.

When all that collection of names gets drunk there must be enough disturbance to call it a riot and throw the poor archduke in jail.

JUSTICE

The poor wretch who steals a loaf of bread is brought into court, sentenced and jailed sometimes within 24 hours.

The sleek thief who steals a million or more flaunts the law openly, laughs at threats and enjoys his ill gotten gains until he is indicted. Then he finds he is ill. He goes to court surrounded by expensive doctors. The mills of the gods of justice grind slowly and not exceedingly fine for him.

If mayhap the big thief if found guilty he is granted a stay of sentence to straighten out his affairs. But the time he is really pinned down by the law everybody has forgotten him and he may be paroled.

WAR IDIOTS

Among our nation's citizens of congenital and acquired idiocy are those who insist on repeating that a nice big war would make us all busy and prosperous again. Remark carefully these gentlemen—and ladies. They are just as dangerous as the communists and others who would tear down our national structure.

This country and the rest of the world have had enough of war. The sensible citizens of every nation know the folly of settling differences—often trivial disputes—by war. The United States of America needs an adequate force to repel invasion although such invasion by the battleworn nations of the old world and Asia seems remote at present. But we should pay little heed to the jingoes and junkers who prate that we should meddle with arms in settling foreign disputes of little concern to our own interests.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

The ordinary expenditures of the federal government for the fiscal year 1912 were \$689,000,000. For the fiscal year 1932 they were \$4,813,000,000, seven times as much as 20 years ago.

Such a comparison is misleading, someone says, since the 1932 figures included war debt payments, care of veterans, appropriations for the Reconstruction Finance corporation, etc., forms of expenditure not required in 1912. Yet when government costs have jumped seven times, while the income of the people remains about the same, it is time to do something about it and do it soon.

GOOD APPOINTMENTS

There is a tendency in American politics and business to appoint "big men" to important jobs. Thus Mr. Hoover appointed Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury.

Naturally, Mr. Mellon with the perspective of a billionaire, spent money and acted accordingly. It might have been better if a man not so "big" had been appointed. It could not have been much worse considering the plight of our national finances today.

After all, most of our "big men" today are not wealthy because of extraordinary ability. They had fortunate "breaks," or wealthy parents or were thieving scoundrels. Many poor men, or men in moderate circumstances are that way because their business foresight, sagacity and honesty were not enough to cope with the ill fortune they met or the traitors who surrounded them.

FOR PEACE

It is small wonder that England's House of Commons burst out in hearty cheers when Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon declared that England is not going to get involved in any far eastern war.

Reminded that the present crisis is the most serious since 1914, Sir John asserted:

The great difference between 1914 and now is that in no circumstances will this government authorize this country to be a party to the Sino-Japanese struggle.

The horrors of the World War are not so

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

far away that the people of England cannot easily remember them, and their relief at this unequivocal declaration is perfectly natural.

And that leads one to wonder if similar cheers would not greet a similar announcement at Washington.

DIFFIDENT DAN

From the fastnesses of his farm retreat, Dan Turner sometimes emerges like a groundhog, sniffs the air, then manipulates some publicity on the possibility that he might run for office again before dashing back to the farm. He is rather shy—somewhat diffident.

We suggest that diffident Dan get back to the farm and stay there. For his own good the best thing he could run for would be oblivion.

As a governor, Dan was an even bigger bust than his predecessor Johnny Hammill and that's saying plenty. As a friend of the farmer and other workers he was a miserable failure. He broke promises, made a fool of himself in calling out troops to enforce tuberculin testing and approved subordinates whose actions are now being exposed.

Diffident Dan and his type of "farmers' friend" are not wanted by Iowa voters. Take the tip, Danny boy and stay out of politics.

The U. S. Treasury hesitated, "in the public interest," to make known the irregularities in the Harriman National Bank and Trust Co., which irregularities were known to it on July 23, 1932.

In the interest of the public—and Mr. Harriman, perhaps?

Just before Banker Charles E. Mitchell of the National City was indicted, H. S. Morgan, grandson of the late John Pierpont Morgan, rushed to the register's office to have his \$500,000 second mortgage on Mitchell's home recorded, it is reported.

The U. S. Farm Board lost \$350,000,000 during the Hoover administration trying frantically to peg wheat and cotton prices. The board's assets consist of \$38,000,000 in cash and \$112,000,000 in "good loans." Can anyone define a "good loan?"

The banker who used to tell the farmer that a mortgage like other debts simply had to be paid is now telling depositors that deposits are not debts.

One of the reasons why the depression continues is that some persons are selfishly making money from human misery.

With 14 ground dwellers killed in one airplane crash, the need of sky traffic regulations appears to be increasing.

Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women

OUR READERS' COOKING

Spring Salad
1 cup cooked peas
1 cup cooked diced carrots
1/2 cup diced celery
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup mayonnaise
Mix well and serve very cold on lettuce leaves.

Mrs. R. M.
Davenport, Iowa

Rhubarb Pie

Crust:
1 1/2 cups flour
3/4 tsp. salt
3/2 cup solid shortening
4 to 6 tablespoons water
Filling:—2 1/2 cups rhubarb
1 cup sugar
1 1/2 tbs. flour
3/4 teaspoon salt
Sift flour and salt; cut in shortening with two knives. Add water, cutting dough with a knife. Press on floured board, pat and roll out. Wash and dry rhubarb; do not peel. Cut into small pieces. Sift sugar, flour and salt over rhubarb, stir well and turn into pie plate lined with crust. Put on top crust and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 45 minutes.

Mrs. L. S.,
Muscatine, Iowa

Devil's Food Cake

2 cups sugar
1/2 cup lard
2 eggs
2 teaspoons soda
1 tsp. vanilla
1 cup sour milk
2 cups flour
2 tablespoons cocoa
1 cup hot water
Method: Cream sugar and lard, add beaten eggs. Add 2 teaspoons soda dissolved in two tablespoons water. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla, then add one cup sour milk. Sift 2 level-cups of flour with 2 heaping tablespoons of cocoa. Add this to your other mixture. Mix this well before you add 1 cup of hot water. Bake this in a hot oven. This makes two large layers.

Miss Muriel Hansen,
Monticello, Iowa

Rhubarb Conserve

1 qt. rhubarb
2 oranges peeled and cut up
1/2 lb. seedless raisins ground up
1/4 lb. walnut meats chopped
1 qt. sugar
Method: Mix and simmer 1/2 hr. after coming to a boil. Can be kept in jelly glasses or pint jars.

Miss Smith,
Rock Island, Ill.

Cabbage Salad

1 medium size head cabbage shredded up fine
1 small can crushed pineapple
12 marshmallows cut in small cubes
Method: Drain the juice from pineapple. Then take four to six tablespoons mayonnaise salad dressing and add to the pineapple juice with 1/2 cup more of sugar and beat all together well and add to the cabbage, marshmallows and crushed pineapple and serve soon after making.

Bessie Dingsley,
Rowley, Iowa

Spinach Everyone Likes

Make a broth by cooking beef soup bone. One peck spinach, washed carefully and cooked six minutes in about one cup of beef broth (rich). Do not stir, but turn carefully.

Cut scraps of meat from soup bone, and add to a cream gravy made of flour and beef broth. Lift spinach to platter, making a mound with a hollow in center, into which pour the creamed meat. Around the mound put a circle of deviled eggs. Serve hot.

Mrs. D. H.,
Muscatine, Iowa

Potato Dumplings

2 cups of boiled mashed potatoes without butter or milk in them

2 or 3 eggs
1/2 cup bread crumbs browned in butter
2 level teaspoons baking powder
Add enough flour so they will not boil to pieces. Make in balls and boil in salt water for about 15 minutes. Serve with brown gravy, also good with sauer kraut.

Mrs. August Prien,
Muscatine, Iowa

Roosevelt Salad

1 cup chopped celery
1 cup shredded white and red cabbage
1/2 cup green peppers
1 cup diced carrots
1 cup French peas
1 cup mayonnaise
Mix thoroughly and serve on crisp lettuce.

J. C. M.,
Berlin, Wisc.

Scalloped Carrots

6 cups diced cooked carrots
3 tablespoons minced onion
4 cups medium thick white sauce
1 1/2 cups buttered bread crumbs
Salt
Place carrots in buttered baking dish, cover with white sauce into which minced onion has been stirred. Season with salt. Then put buttered bread crumbs over top. Bake in moderate oven at 400 degrees until a golden brown.

C. D.,
Muscatine, Iowa

Layer Hickory Nut Cake

1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup butter
Whites of 4 eggs beaten
3/4 cup sweet milk
2 cups cake flour 2 tsp. baking powder
3/4 cup chopped nuts
Method: Cream butter, add sugar gradually creaming the mixture well. Sift the flour, measure, then sift three times with baking powder added. To the creamed butter and sugar add a little flour, then a little milk, and so on, alternating until all is used, beating the batter hard after each addition of milk and flour. Add flavoring. Now fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, and put the batter either in two layer cake pans or in sheet pan baking in a moderate oven about 35 to 40 minutes. When cool frost with Carmel Icing.

Caramel Icing

Cook 1 cup light brown sugar and 1 cup granulated sugar with 1 cup milk until it forms a soft ball. Add 1 tbs. butter and 1 tsp. vanilla. Remove from fire and beat until cool (Note) If sugar curdles the milk, add a pinch of soda.

Miss Adeline Faltis,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Doughnuts

1 cup granulated sugar
3 tablespoons melted butter
2 eggs
1 cup sour milk
1 level teaspoon soda dissolved in milk
4 cups flour, measured after being sifted
1/2 teaspoon baking powder sifted with flour
Roll medium thick, cut and fry in deep hot lard. Roll in sugar if desired while warm. Heat lard then turn out gas, and add 1 tablespoon of vinegar, cover immediately for a few minutes, this will keep doughnuts from taking the grease.

Mrs. Margie Haper,
Freeport, Ill.

Health Rolls

2 cups boiling water
1 cup cornmeal
1 cup rolled oats
1 yeast cake
2 tablespoons sugar
1/4 cup tepid water
6 cups bread flour
2 teaspoons salt
1-3 cup brown sugar
2 tbs. shortening
Method: Pour boiling water on cornmeal and oats; stir thoroughly and let stand until lukewarm.

Title Pays



Miss Juliette Proctor, Santa Rosa (Cal.) queen, who is back in Los Angeles after 12,000 mile journey to a dozen South and Central American republics to advertise her home town.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Try using a coffee solution when parboiling your ham before baking it will help the flavor.

Pieces of white candle wax sprinkled freely between the folds of white fabrics stored away will keep the material from turning yellow.

Whipping should be done when the cream is cold.

To make old wallpaper come off easily wet with water containing a little baking soda.

A little vinegar will soften dried glue.

To prevent stockings being pulled out of shape hang them up by the toes to dry.

A few chips of white soap put into the water before placing flowers in it will keep the flowers fresh longer.

If the cake sticks to the pan, try holding the pan over boiling water.

To remove the shine from woolen clothes sponge them with ammonia before pressing.

Tepid water to which a few drops of turpentine are added is splendid for washing china and glassware.

Doughnuts come out best when the dough is as soft as it can be handled. If they crack when frying use less baking powder.

Colored handkerchiefs should be soaked in cold salt water for a short time before they are washed.

Crumpled artificial flowers and chiffons may be freshened by holding over the steam of a kettle for a few minutes.

The women's altitude parachute jumping record is 17,654 feet, made by Mrs. Babe Smith at St. Joseph, Mo.

Charity activities are the outstanding features of club work among women in London, Paris and Vienna.

A natural lace-like cloth which grows upon trees in the West Indies is used by the native women for dresses.

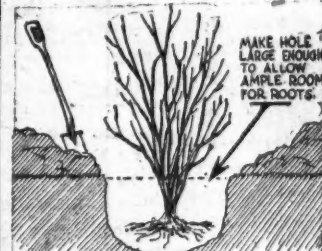
Add yeast and sugar to 1/4 cup tepid water and add to cornmeal and oat mixture with 3 cups flour. Beat thoroughly. Set aside, until double in bulk. Add shortening and brown sugar, with remaining flour sifted with salt. Knead to a smooth, elastic dough; shape into rolls and let rise until double in bulk. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees) 25 to 30 minutes.

Lucille Rogers,
Dubuque, Iowa

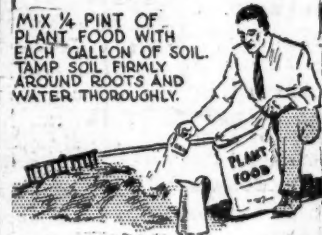
Feeding Transplanted Shrubs

While dormant shrubs are easily transplanted, it must not be forgotten that they receive a severe shock in the operation, and that special care should be given them until they have established themselves and all air spaces among the roots should be filled. The roots must be in direct contact with soil or they cannot absorb food.

For a year after transplanting special care must be taken to water shrubs in dry spells. A drouth which would not affect well established shrubs, which have wide spreading roots, may be felt seriously by newly transplanted shrubs whose roots are shallow and confined to a small area around the plant. A well-fed shrub quickly corrects this condition by making new roots, so that the complete recovery from the shock of transplanting is hastened.



MIX 1/4 PINT OF PLANT FOOD WITH EACH GALLON OF SOIL. TAMP SOIL FIRMLY AROUND ROOTS AND WATER THOROUGHLY.



KIDSKIN LEADS

Kid is again the leading leather for summer and fall footwear as forecast by the national shoe and leather conference held in New York this week. In types, the oxford, step-in and pump are favorites. In staple colors, black, brown and navy blue will lead, with gun gray and taupe selected as new high fashion shades.

Both gray and brown give promise of being very strong for both summer and fall, either by themselves with stitching and perforation trim, or with the latest note in pleatings and tuckings.

Shoes, like clothes, have taken to more dignified lines, with less of the jazz element about them. Pumps and step-ins are built somewhat higher over the instep, with more conservative trims in inlays and stitchings which contrast but mildly with the color.

LENGTH OF WOMAN'S HAIR

The number of hairs on the human scalp varies with the complexion of people. Fair-haired blonde girls are said to have from 140,000 to 160,000 hairs, brunettes from 100,000 to 110,000 and red-haired ladies from 30,000 to 60,000. The average length of a good head of hair which has not been bobbed is about 36 inches. From these figures it has been figured that the average young, unbobbed woman carries around with her about 75 miles of hair—placing the hairs end to end.

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MUSCATINE, IOWA

CUTTING LETTER CARRIERS' PAY

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

The American Letter Carrier, clad in the blue gray uniform of his profession, has become an institution in this country. We couldn't do without him. Yet, like our health, we seldom give him a thought except to await with impatience his coming every morning.

But unlike our health, we never lose him. He comes greater regularity than the rising sun. Rain or shine, snow or sleet, hot or cold, he is as inevitable as death and taxes.

And now this somewhat underpaid public servant is threatened with hardship because our government has listened to the highly-paid-for propaganda of the United States Chamber of Commerce, alias the National Economy League. Our government proposes to use the axe ruthlessly on his salary instead of using it on the billions of dollars in subsidies and other gratuities which Big Business has been getting for 12 years.

The U. S. Chamber, as in the case of the veterans, has painted a false picture of the faithful letter carrier, which the subsidized press has enthusiastically fed to the helpless American public. Here is a true picture of the American Letter Carrier, written by one of them.

By EDWARD L. KEPNER

No winged Achilles, the prosaic letter carrier. Year after year his blue-gray uniformed figure comes to your door to deliver the message that keeps you in contact with your friends, your relatives and your business associates. Without his aid, business and private communication would be stagnant. Rain or shine, hot or cold, he never fails us. He carries his mes-

sage to Garcia!

That the reduction of his salary is one of the means to the end that Uncle Sam employs in balancing the national budget, but few people realize. It is generally thought by the uninformed that anyone who works for the Government, is pedestaled high and dry financially. Especially is this prevalent regarding the letter carrier. He is adjudged a special, privileged character, sponsored and sustained in a luxurious position at the expense of a tax-ridden public.

Whatever merit there may be, pro or con, regarding economy in the Post Office Department as a whole, is not a matter of discussion here. There are many divisions in the Department. One outstanding example is that of letter carrying.

The part economy plays in the life of the letter carrier, as exemplified in the United States, as well as his place in the sun, is the object of this presentation. Not that the letter carrier is not fair, nor that he does not believe in economy.

He is an exponent of both fairness and economy and has been doing his share toward that end right along, even though the general public has not realized that. Consistently on the job and therefore before the public gaze constantly, there has arisen in the minds of many, an erroneous conception of a letter carrier's life. It is only fair to correct the false impression and show matters in their true light, a resume, as it were, over a span of years.

Two Classes

There are two classes of foot carriers: city and village. That fact is almost entirely unknown. Comparing these two classes one with the other and then both with the inflation period of the recent

past, a paradoxical position arises of letter carriers in general, living a pecuniary existence in times of plenty.

City carriers are in the majority numerically. They operate in all cities and towns over 2,500 population, whose post office receipts (income from stamp sales) must be \$10,000 per annum or more. This class of carriers has been with us from the beginning of house-to-house mail delivery.

Prior to 1907, city carriers received a maximum salary of \$1,000 a year. From 1907 to 1918, it was \$1,200; 1918-1919, \$1,400; 1919-1920, \$1,650; 1920-1925, \$1,800; and in 1925 the maximum was \$2,100.

As to village carriers, the name plainly seems a misnomer. It infers that such service is conducted in some unordained assemblage of a few houses, such as a village or hamlet and which is situated along some rural route.

That is not true. Village carrier service is conducted in regularly ordained, self-sustaining boroughs or small cities of 1,500 population or over. This class of service is designated also by the annual income from stamp sales at the post office, and which must be from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Village carrier service originally came into existence as an experiment on October 1, 1890. Six years later it was discontinued. In this time it had been established in forty-six municipalities. In 1912 it was again reintroduced as an experiment.

During the first year of this renewed experiment, there were employed 126 village carriers. Their average yearly salary was \$625. By 1915 the number of carriers had increased to 180, but the average yearly salary had decreased to \$600. By June 30,

1918, the number of carriers had risen to 852, while the average salary had increased to \$783 per year.

Pay Schedules

By the act of June 5, 1920, the village carriers were reclassified into three grades—\$1,000, \$1,100 and \$1,200, effective July 1, 1920. The act of Feb. 28, 1925, increased the pay schedule to the present grades of \$1,150, \$1,250, and \$1,350, and subjected to the same income reducing features of the furlough act of June 30, 1932, pro ratio as city carriers.

Right here is another matter about city and village carriers that is not generally known. Regarding deductions. Each pay day, the government deducts 3½ per cent from each carrier's salary, toward the retirement fund. Computed on a monthly basis, the deductions are drawn pro rata on the first and fifteenth. This is in addition to the furlough reductions. Consequently, no carrier ever gets his full year's pay in his hands.

Although there is a spread of \$750 between city and village carriers' annual salary, yet both are subject to exactly the same kind of work and postal rules and regulations, as well as the same rate of pay deduction. The deductions for city carriers are \$6.13 monthly or \$75.56 yearly. Village carriers, \$3.94 monthly or \$47.28 yearly.

These deductions from a carrier's salary are applied toward his retirement fund effective at the age of sixty-five. It is a partial help toward his then entitled pension. The carriers therefore are compelled to help their own cause by this obligatory deducting. They sacrifice a portion of the receipts of each pay day.

Please turn to page eight

JOHNSTOWN'S FIGHTING MAYOR SPEAKS

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By EDDIE McCLOSKEY

Although I have the greatest sympathy for the World War veteran I am not one myself. Though I have no so-called "bonus" coming to me I believe this adjusted compensation should be paid at once.

I thank my God that I realized the World War was for millionaires, as most wars are. Why should I go and kill people for Andrew Mellon, Pierpont Morgan and other millionaires?

Let me assure you that I am now, and have always been ready to defend my country. I believe we have the best kind of government of any nation on earth, but for 12 years it was in the hands of a repudiated leadership of the worst kind of political and financial racketeers. It is because of those people that I am ready to fight so hard alongside of the World War veterans who were forced into a war that should never have been.

Wars against other countries are unnecessary. It is at times necessary in one's own country to have political wars in order to rid the country of political grafters. This is my reason for being allied with the Bonus Army.

Let me say the word "Bonus" is the wrong word. Those soldier veterans are just asking for a small part of their back pay, that should be taken from the millionaires that became millionaires on account of the war. I am a firm believer that no one should be allowed to profit by or through war.

I am one of a family of eleven children. My father and mother have been recalled from this earth, as have two brothers and a sister. I have six brothers and a sister, all living in Johnstown, Pa.

I will be 43 years young on the twenty-second day of September, 1933. I started to work in 1902 shortly before I was twelve years of age. I reached the fifth grade in school. Worked as a messenger in the Cambria Steel Company's office for several years, then changing from one job

to another, finally ended my mill days in the Cambria plant as a machinist, then going to Detroit, working in the Packard plant, later as a road tester of automobiles for the Hupmobile.

By that time and for the few years preceding I had taken up boxing on the side and developed as a fighter—would say to be a pretty good ham and egg fighter. Returning to Johnstown, I received \$1,300 for winning my last fight in Johnstown in seven rounds, which was February 13, 1913.

Went into the taxicab business with one cab and two touring cars. I quit that business and went into the dry cleaning business in September, 1914, which business I have conducted since. Married in 1914, father of two girls, one four and the other six, and a boy 16 years of age next December. We lost our second boy, who was two and a half years younger than the one now living, who I think will be the champion boxer of the world at whatever weight he matures at.

I regard the experience gathered from the ring, competing in the manly art of self-defense, as the greatest teaching one can get. I do not believe in being a rough neck and I teach my boy likewise.

He plays violin, piano and a cornet. I believe in culture but I also believe in the teaching of that great American and fighter, Teddy Roosevelt. He believed in being a real red-blooded American and reared to show it by being ready to fight if it became necessary for the defense of self, loved ones or your country or its principles.

I have had my ups and downs in life. Nothing ever worried me, not even a loss of money. I have made three small fortunes and also lost them in the stock market. Three years ago I made \$118,000 from Radio, Wright and Curtiss Airplanes. I lost it in one week's time.

That's what they called the Hoover Bull market. They bullied myself and many others out of all the money we could get hold of.

As I told you, being of a large family

whose father lost his leg when 21 years of age, you can readily see why I went to work very early in life. I was practically raised on bread and molasses and I feel I would rather die on the White House steps than allow Mellon, Hoover or other political minded persons to force my children and others to go back living on bread and molasses. To go back to living that way would be on a comparison that we should all go back to living as they lived in primitive days, without the education and experience that we have received since childhood.

I hate to think what the next generation and the generation to follow will be like. I feel we have a country of weaklings and tuberculars—caused by starvation engineered by Hoover, a great engineer and the world famous administrator during the millionaires' World War.

No one but a clever and cunning food Hoover could have so successfully and completely destroyed the principles and foundations of a great country, once known as a free America, where all people were treated alike—using Lincoln's words, a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

No one but a first-class engineer like administrator could so successfully and systematically starve people of a country that has an oversupply of everything—foods, flour, grain and wearing apparel of all kinds locked in warehouses—but none for the unemployed—they and their children are left to perish or starve by the great humanitarian, Herbert Hoover.

Last year the deficit of the United States Treasury was \$2,885,000,000. This year they are losing at the daily rate of \$2,220,441 each and every day—yet they keep putting off any investigation of the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board.

Now, I wish to point out that Congressman Patman was asking for impeachment of Andy Mellon. But to save Andy they had him take the place of Charles Gates Dawes as Ambassador to England.

What did Dawes get for resigning? He got \$90,000,000 for his bank in Chicago.

Said bank had not been able to borrow 90 cents up until it was arranged to pay, Dawes off for the favor he did Andy. The money was taken from the R. F. C. which will later coerce it from the poor working class of people.

The trouble with our Good Old U. S. A. is that the people no longer run the country, nor does the country any longer control the people. Andy Mellon and a few other money lenders have had Hoover, Dave Reed, the Senator from Pennsylvania, and a few political minded persons running both country and people to suit the capitalists that grow many times richer by causing wars for the past 12 years.

I am hoping that the scare given Mellon, Hoover and other political minded persons or . . . by the Bonus Army's march to Washington will make another march to Washington unnecessary. From the march of the Bonus Army might come some good.

I believe in freedom and personal liberty. The other fellow can live his life and I'll live mine is my motto. But I will fight to protect myself, my loved ones, or anyone else from the political vultures that were running our government. We of this country that are willing and ready to fight for what is right have plenty to do at home.

I was elected Mayor of this city . . . on the Democratic, Labor, Socialist and Prohibition tickets. I lost the Republican nomination by 405 votes. I could have had that nomination had I wanted it.

My election cost me \$280, which proves you don't have to buy offices in this country if you have nerve enough to face the issues fairly and tell the people the truth, regardless of who it might hurt.

I would rather be right than President. I have always registered as a Republican. Yet I was elected on the tickets I have mentioned, which proves I am free to continue to work free handed. No political party tells me how to think or what to do.

I hope these little incidents will prove that all America and Americans are not money mad.

CUTTING LETTER CARRIERS' PAY

(Continued from page seven)

If a carrier quits or is discharged before his time of retirement arrives, all his deductions are returned to him in full, plus compound interest. If he dies while in the service his heirs receive back all his accumulations on the same basis. Some carriers especially those in the small pay class do not like this plan. They contend it deprives them of part of their already insufficient means of making a living. They claim the right to manage all of what they earn.

But this is not all that is obligatory. A carrier must provide his uniform and accessories, regulation trousers, blouses, caps, belts, etc. A full outfit costs around fifty dollars in inflation times and hasn't dropped much in price since. Fortunately, the uniform proper usually lasts longer than a year but there are always replenishments to be made each year of accessories.

The government may have assumed that purchasing uniforms entails no extra expense, as carriers would have to dress, no matter what occupation they followed. But carriers cannot wear their uniforms for general street wear. This means a doubling of clothing expenses and is a hardship on carriers.

Some people imagine a letter carrier's job is much like a pleasure jaunt, because he walks around the town all dressed up. It is considered an easy, high-collar job.

Must Hustle

But is it? A carrier is required to work eight hours per day. He is scheduled to arrive and leave the post office at stated hours and must keep to that schedule in order to make regular mail collections at the street letter boxes. He must hustle along in order to do this.

He walks from twelve to twenty miles per day depending on the territory served. Some walk more. Whether he likes it or not, he must travel in rain, hail, sleet and snow just the same as more favorable days. There are hundreds of steps to climb, not mention the hilly streets and oftentimes poor pavements.

We have now seen that the maximum salaries of city and village carriers are \$2,100 and \$1,350, respectively. Why this great difference when we know each class of carriers is alike in every respect? A strict analysis will disclose the fact that village carriers have not been justly getting what they are worth.

A survey of the past twenty-five to thirty years, shows that earnings of government employees were one-third less than those of other employees in similar positions. The average salary of government employees was \$1,560 before Congress started swinging the so-called "economy" axe. But since two-thirds of these employees receive less than that average, the maintenance of that average is by the few high salaries at the top of the scale.

No Living Wage

That means that two-thirds of about 720,000 government employees scattered throughout the United States, receive less than \$1,000 a year and not more than \$1,560. More than half of these do not make a living wage for the average family of four persons.

In 1893 salaries of Federal employees averaged \$1,096. In 1915 they averaged \$1,141. Throughout all these years their salaries were practically of a standstill. From 1915 to 1931 they rose somewhat, due to the war and the high cost of living. Salaries outside of the government service rose much more rapidly in this time. The percentage of increase was 168 in 1928 over 1893. Meantime, government salaries increased but 70 per cent. Less than half.

The high cost of living kept the purchasing power of Federal salaries below the 1893 level until 1931. Then the decline in cost of living, together with the belated salary increases in 1929 and 1930, brought the purchasing power back to the 1893 level. But now the purchasing power of Federal employees is again below the 1893 level, due to the recent furloughs of 8½ per cent, enacted last year.

The nation's total tax bill approximates \$10,000,000,000. One-third of this is expended on the administration of the Fed-

eral Government. In a recent radio address, David Lawrence said that the United States expends less of its total income on administration of government than does France, Austria, Great Britain or Germany.

Federal Expenses

Of the sum spent on administration of government, 70 per cent is spent on state and city governments and only 30 per cent on Federal government. Only 7½ per cent is chargeable to Federal expenses. A very small per cent of this 7½ per cent is for Federal salaries.

Of the 720,000 Federal employees in this country, over one-half are employees of the Post Office Department.

The foregoing facts and figures were set forth by Representative Boylan, in an address to the House on Dec. 13, 1932, and as published in the Postal Record of January 1933 issue.

The postal workers of the nation number less than six-tenths of one per cent of the population. Yet there are those who would effect approximately 70 per cent of the economy bill at the expense of this small group of workers.

If the taxpayers of this nation, insist on an intelligent reduction in government expenses, it seems that should be done where most practical and needed. Certainly there are expenses attributable to the Post Office Department that do not of their very nature belong to that department. When these unnatural expenses are divorced from the Post Office Department, it will be found in all probability that the Post Office Department can take care of itself financially, all other things being equal.

It has been shown that postal employees in general, all through the inflation period, received a smaller average salary by far than did industrial employees similarly situated and even that average was only kept up by a few comparatively high salaries, in the upper ranges.

"Village" Pay

At the same time, the village carrier was struggling along with a maximum average of \$600 a year up until 1918. Then it was raised to the annual average of \$783. And in 1920 Congress provided three grades of village carrier salaries, with a maximum of \$1,200 yearly. The final raise to \$1,350 came in 1925.

Throughout prosperous times workers other than Federal employees received increase after increase. All trades and professions are included in the upswing which soon out-distances salaries letter carriers receive. Nothing was too high-priced for the fortunate possessor of money to buy it with. The letter carrier was one of the exceptions.

From necessities to luxuries, the wherewithal to live soared sky high. The average letter carrier and the village carrier especially could not keep pace with this tremendous advance and in consequence was forced to frantically struggle for a bare living.

Necessary things of life such as attention to health, upkeep of house and furnishings, clothing and sufficient fuel and food had to be foregone, because of an inadequate salary unable to give surcease in the battle against odds.

Families underfed, household furniture unrefurnished, children underclothed and a great lack of medical attention, hospitalization, dentistry, etc., sacrificed and allowed to grow worse because of inability financially to remedy matters. That was the issue with a goodly portion of these small salaried workers and lets out the matter of recreation entirely except in a very limited and nominal sense.

Some of those carriers who braved sacrifice to bring back health to loved ones by medical attention had to mortgage their furniture by making loans from banks and finance companies. The safety of their loved ones impelled attention to health. Inadequate salary compelled the loans.

Now that the depression is here, these already sadly burdened family men, with bank debts and high interest to pay, are

further shorn of their meagre earnings, which in the first place was the direct means of placing them in financial straits. They now have to struggle to pay back these loans of the inflation period with a furloughed salary in a depression era.

There are instances where carriers' families had to depend on other family aid to subsist. Children selling small articles and the mother selling baked goods, etc. Even carriers themselves, resorted to canvassing from door to door in between mail carrying periods, as well as doing typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. In some instances actual donations were handed out to village carriers in time of acute stress.

Changed Situation

Here again is one outstanding point, forgotten now. During prosperous times a carrier could not have given his job away. No one considered it. It was looked at by the more fortunate, higher paid workers as servile and with no future. Mere boys and girls in mills and factories were getting more money. Carriers were figuratively and literally behind the times.

Now a great many of these fortunate folks of the past, who had received high wages, salaries and bonuses have forgotten how much better off they were at one time than the once looked down on carrier. Because his work is consistently regular, his financial standing, which is just where it was before, is very much overrated and he is beginning to receive more attention. He is now assumed to be a favored son of these troublous times.

Propaganda Work

This is abetted in great part by groups of propagandists, who have been diligently working for reduced salaries for postal workers without making any distinction between the higher and lower ranges of salaries. Lack of knowledge of true conditions of living among letter carriers, as well as misinformation and misguided inference, has resulted in the public in general receiving a distorted idea of the letter carrier, which is wholly out of line with the actual truth.

The letter carrier has never resented the good fortune of other workers. He is not selfish. He has witnessed the prosperity they enjoyed although he had to miss much which was by circumstances denied him. They were more fortunate in having an employer who took stock of events and acted according to the times. That the letter carrier failed to be thus favorably recognized was just his hard luck.

Some few personages, comparatively speaking, owing to contact with the government, or friends of the government, have known these facts right along. But the main body of the people politic have been kept in ignorance. It is fitting that all the people should know the truth about their government and its branches.

And knowing the truth, the fairness of the American people will rise to the occasion in a spirit of fair play to correct the mistaken and falsely implied idea as to the real status of the American letter carrier.

HOW "BANKER MINDEDNESS" BROUGHT UNITED STATES TO BRINK OF RUIN

From Common Sense Magazine

(By Permission)

By JOHN T. FLYNN

The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has set up a hue and cry after the bankers. The bankers dominate industry. The bankers are interested in two things—first, low wages to make better profits and second, the opportunity to exploit industry to swell their own indirect profits. And this important group in the labor movement, so long spiritually and socially enfeebled by the spurious prosperity of the Coolidge era, has suddenly come to life in what may turn out to be the most important movement of the next four years.

The interest of labor in this "banker domination" dates, no doubt, from the moment when Mr. Albert Wiggin, of the Chase National Bank of New York, issued a clarion call twenty months ago for a reduction in wages. Mr. Wiggin, who holds a place on sixty-three directorships, was in a position to make his demand effective. As a matter of fact, he was really addressing not only his own sixty-three corporations but some 658 great corporations on which the directors of the Chase National hold places.

Influence Policies

The influence of bankers in these and other corporations, would, of course, be promptly denied by the bankers themselves. But the evidence is overwhelming. As it happens, there is a little evidence from their own camp that they sit on the directorates, not merely to protect the security holders, but also to influence the policies and purchases of the corporations.

The American Bankers Association publishes a journal, which seeks advertising from those who have something to sell to corporations. This journal has issued a pamphlet contrived to prove to the advertiser that if he wants to sell something to a corporation of almost any sort he had better make his appeal to the minds of bankers as "in 90 per cent of companies advertising on an important scale, the banker has a very definite 'yes' or 'no' power over major purchases and advertising appropriations."

The pamphlet declares that the asso-

ciation has surveyed 150 companies, twenty-nine of which it lists. Then it adds:

"Dig into American industry, trade, and transportation, where you will; take any ten or twenty or fifty or 500 companies . . . and you will find the same condition prevailing everywhere in the same overwhelming percentages—the banker is very definitely in the center of the picture today more than ever before in American industry."

The Responsibility

Well, certainly no one can say that American industry is in a very excellent condition. And this, out of the mouth of the bankers' own association, seems to fix responsibility.

If you would know what this "overwhelming percentage" of banker control is, take the example which the bankers' own journal uses—the General Electric Corporation. On its board are twenty directors. Among them are thirteen bankers.

Banker-Minded

What are they doing on this and other boards? "Banker-mindedness" evidently dominates the board of the General Electric Corporation. Perhaps this accounts for the radio pool now under treatment by the Department of Justice, the Radio Corporation of America and the security policy which made possible one of the most serious and damaging stock market pools in recent history.

The precious pamphlet put its finger precisely on the right spot for public inspection—"banker-mindedness" of our corporations. American corporations have been run chiefly for the immense profits which could be made out of the companies' security issues. Issuing new stock, bonds, Class A and Class B stocks, founders shares, along with the use of the holding company and the bank affiliate, has been a very much more profitable business for the insiders of corporations than making shoes or tires or matches or razor blades or power.

And these practices, the invention of the bankers and the source of their profits and power, have brought American business almost to the verge of bankruptcy.

HUEY P. LONG ON BONUS

Senator Huey P. Long, lampooned and ridiculed by the daily press, made a historic speech in the United States Senate on March 13 when he championed the cause of veterans receiving compensation from the government. Little of his speech was reported in the press, but it will down as another of the startling exposures of the self named "National Economy League" which has consistently fought to reduce payments to American war veterans. The speech as taken from the Congressional Record follows:

Mr. Long. Mr. President, I do not wish to take any of the time of the Senate, except that I do think that the worthy efforts of certain good citizens of this country to reduce the veterans' compensation should be properly advertised.

The \$35,000 contributed to the National Economy League to reduce the compensation and benefits to the veterans of the war, I think deserves specification.

Here are the people who have supplied the money for this noble effort which now culminates in this debate in the United States Senate. Here are the noble, self-sacrificing citizens who have come to the relief of the little taxpayer in order that they might take the money away from the veterans.

The contributors of \$1,000 or more to the National Economy League, as shown by the testimony of Henry H. Curran, director, before the joint committee on January 9, 1933, were as follows:

Anonymous, \$1,000. That is somebody who did not give his name, I understand. Greenville Clark, \$1,500.

W. R. Coe, \$1,100.

Mrs. H. P. Davison, \$1,000. I understand that Mr. H. P. Davison is either a banker or a partner of J. P. Morgan.

Mr. Reed. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The Presiding Officer. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. Long. Yes.

Mr. Reed. Mr. H. P. Morgan died several years ago.

Mr. Long. Then he is dead. May I trouble the Senator to ask him who was H. P. Davison when he died?

Mr. Reed. He was Mr. H. P. Davison, a man who rendered very high, patriotic service during the World War. He was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. during his lifetime; yes.

Mr. Long. Then the Senator and I are not quarreling over that.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana. Mr. President—

The Presiding Officer. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. Long. Yes.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana. I assume that that is the widow of Mr. H. P. Davison.

Mr. Long. Yes. The Senator states that Mr. Davison is dead, but when he was living he was a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Dead Liveth

Mr. Robinson of Indiana. And this item is contributed by Mrs. Davison. This is Mrs. H. P. Davison.

Mr. Long. And the dead liveth. "Though a man die, shall he live again?"

Mrs. E. Marshall Field, \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field 3d, \$1,000.

Big department store, income, inheritance taxpayers; "patriotic service" in delivering a thousand beans in order that they might save a million!

Mr. and Mrs. Childs Frick, \$1,000. Everybody knows that wealthy family.

Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, \$1,000.

Edward S. Harkness, of Standard Oil, American Telephone, United States Steel fame, \$5,000.

E. Roland Harriman, \$6,000.

Henry Ittleson, \$1,500.

George W. Naumburg, \$5,000.

Harold I. Pratt, \$1,000.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$5,000.

H. H. Rogers, \$1,000—Standard Oil, too.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Tucker, \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Williams, \$1,000.

Seventeen contributors, totaling \$35,-

100.

I send this list to the desk and ask, for the sake of accuracy, that it may be printed in connection with my remarks.

The Presiding Officer. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The list is as follows:

Contributors of \$1,000 or more to National Economy League as shown by testimony of Henry H. Curran, director, before joint committee January 9, 1933.

Anonymous	\$1,000
Greenville Clark	1,500
W. R. Coe	1,100
Mrs. H. P. Davison	1,000
Mrs. E. Marshall Field	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, 3d	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Childs Frick	1,000
Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim	1,000
Edward S. Harkness	5,000
E. Roland Harriman	6,000
Henry Ittleson	1,500
George W. Naumburg	5,000
Harold I. Pratt	1,000
John D. Rockefeller, jr	5,000
H. H. Rogers	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Tucker	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Williams	1,000

17 contributors ----- \$35,100

Mr. Long. Mr. President, it will do no good for me to say anything, except that my vote may be known to my constituents and to the people. I am sorry that I can be of no greater service to this country and to the men who fought for this country than simply to state how I am going to vote.

I am not going to vote this time with Mr. Morgan. I am not going to vote with Mr. Rockefeller. I was not with them when they sent the soldiers to France. I was not with them when they sent them to Russia. I was not with them when they sent them to Italy.

I was not in favor of the war with Germany. I am not in favor of it now. Time has vindicated the position which I took then; and today, Mr. President, I am not going to be in favor of the National Economy League's program, regardless of who appears here now feeling, as no doubt he does, that it is a good thing for the country. I am not going to follow along in that kind of an effort here today.

They sent the soldiers with the brass bands playing and with the flags flying, promising them that when the camp fires had died down and they had returned home they were going to kill the fatted calf, that they were going to get the robe and put it on the back of the son returning home, and that the greatness of the land would be theirs eternally if ever they had the misfortune to suffer the slightest disability in the cause of serving democracy and humanity and America.

Why Huey Stayed Home

I did not go to that war, Mr. President. I was within the draft age. I could have gone, except for my dependents. I did not go because I did not want to go, even aside from that fact. That question was asked on the floor of the Senate. I did not go because I was not mad at anybody over there, for another reason. I did not go because it was not the first time in history that the sons of America had volunteered themselves as cannon fodder under the misguided apprehension that it was going to be a fight for humanity, when they were used in that war and in the years following, and are used today and will be in the years to follow, for the purpose of centralizing the wealth of the United States and of the world in the hands of the few.

How well did we come out of it? We went into the war with 2 per cent of the people owning 60 per cent of the wealth. We came out of the war with 1 per cent of the people owning 60 per cent of the wealth. We came out of that war and in to this war with 5 per cent of the people owning 85 per cent of the wealth. We have come out of that war with dictatorships flowering in Italy, with dictatorships flowering in Germany, with dictatorships flowering all over the countries that we

crossed 4,000 miles to "make them safe for democracy." We have come out, Mr. President, not with having made them democracies but instead to make America safe for dictatorship. They have crossed from the East to the West and made America safe for dictatorship, whereas we thought we had crossed from the West to the East to make Europe safe for democracy.

I am not going to be one of those who are going to line up with the National Economy League. I am not going to line up with the program of Mr. Rockefeller and of Mr. Harkness and of Mrs. Davison, nor of Morgan, nor of Mr. Field. If it were necessary in order to balance the Budget of this country, I would feel that I should line up with them; but it is not. I have filed in the Congressional Record, and there has been introduced in the House, a program by which we do not need to take any of the money out of the bleeding and wounded and suffering soldiers of this country. I know how little \$30 a month is to a man suffering with tuberculosis, because I have had to treat a few people for tuberculosis out of my own pocket; and I want to tell you that \$30 a month will not support one suffering with the fatal disease of tuberculosis.

Only \$12 Monthly

Mr. Robinson of Indiana. I only desire to observe that the great majority of those who will be victimized by this legislation, if it becomes law, will receive \$12 a month.

Mr. Long. That makes the crime five times as bad. I had understood that it was an average of somewhere around \$30 a month; but I am informed by my friend from Indiana that a great majority of the soldiers who are to be victimized by this legislation are actually receiving only \$12 a month.

Mr. President, some of those men have come back and have had to work days and months and years to get their claims established in the United States departments and in the United States courts. In some instances they have had to hire lawyers; they have had to call on their friends; and after hours and days and years of work and litigation, when the poor devil has established that he is suffering from a fatal disease resulting from his having been incarcerated in the Army of the United States—and I use the word "incarcerated" advisedly—now he comes and finds that regardless of his service, regardless of his status, regardless of his claim, regardless of the court, regardless of law, he is the victim, even though he is receiving the slight pittance of \$12 a month—this man who was sent, under the bonfires and the strains of the band, only 15 years ago to "make the world safe for democracy" in a war that has made America safe for dictatorship.

Must Be Disabled

Mr. Robinson of Indiana. I may observe further to my good friend from Louisiana that in order to receive \$12 a month the veteran must establish the fact that he is 25 per cent totally and permanently disabled; that most of them are out of work. I think a great majority of them have no income excepting this \$12 a month, have families to support, and the only purchasing power they have is that \$12 a month, and now it is proposed that we take that from them in the interest of prosperity.

Mr. Long. I had understood that, and it is a fact that these men have had to establish, in most cases contradictorily, that they have a 25 per cent permanent disability, in order to get \$12 a month, and now it is proposed that we take that away from them.

I want to say, Mr. President, that if it were necessary in order to balance the Budget to take it away from the soldiers, we would have to do it, maybe, if that were the only course; but it is not.

I have caused to be introduced, and I have caused to be printed in the Congressional Record, a plan which would avoid doing that, and it is what was promised the people of the United States in

the last national campaign. I have introduced a plan to carry out what was promised the people of the United States in the last national campaign; and if it were done, there would not be the necessity of anyone coming here and asking us to inflict upon the veterans of any war any such dire consequences as must be contemplated by this legislation.

I have undertaken to cure this whole trouble of our national deficit and of a depression by carrying out campaign promises. The pending bill is not something that was promised in a political campaign; it was not a part of a campaign; it was not a part of a platform; and it was not a part of the promises of any candidate for President of the United States. My proposal is a part of the promises of the President and of the man against whom he was running, if we are to take his statements and read them in the light of what must be a reasonable interpretation.

Live And Let Live

I have proposed that this country embark upon a plan to let the living have a living, and to let those who have a superabundance of property contribute to the welfare of the country. I have proposed that this country be raised from this deplorable and sad state of depression. I have proposed that we go over the top and over the front-line trenches, as my friend from Maryland says, not by reaching down and taking part of the \$12 from some poor, disabled veteran of the World War who is dying with tuberculosis, but I have proposed to leave that poor patriot of this country with his little insignificant \$12 to eke out until the death shadow passes him on.

My remedy is a capital levy tax to pay for the war.

I can see the disastrous consequences of the bill we are now about to pass. We are going to pass it. Sure, we are going to pass it. I am going to vote against it, but that will not make any difference. I may be here to vote a shorter time than some of those who will vote for it, but I have my ideas about the matter.

I propose that every man who owns a million dollars of property should contribute 1 per cent to the Government. I propose that if a man owns \$2,000,000 he contribute 2 per cent to the Government. That would mean only ten thousand dollars for the man who owns a million dollars, and that would leave him \$990,000. If he has \$2,000,000, I would take \$40,000, and that would leave him \$1,960,000. I propose that if a man has \$6,000,000, the Government should take 6 per cent. I propose to take 1 per cent from a man owning a million, and gradually go up until I would impose a capital levy tax, stopping fortunes at \$100,000,000.

Mr. President, I have proposed legislation for decentralizing and redistributing the wealth of the country, which can be resorted to if anybody wants to balance the Budget. I am not going to offer that plan now, but I show that it can be had, that if there is such a dire necessity that it be had, the bills which have been offered in the House can be passed by the same power that is behind the bill now being passed, and it will necessitate no such things as reaching down into the pockets of the masses and into the pockets of the disabled and into the pockets of the men drawing \$12 to \$30 a month for services they rendered this country.

Impoverished Masses

We might as well decide this matter. This is the first step in the program, and we must decide whether we are going the route of decentralizing wealth, or whether we are going the route of impoverishing the masses. Do not make any mistake about it. Do not let yourself be fooled. This is the initial step in deciding whether or not this country shall come out by impoverishing the masses, or by putting through a law that will decentralize wealth. We can not get out in any other way but one of those two ways. Either we have to make peasants of the people, or we have to decentralize wealth.

Please turn to page ten

DEPRESSION IN THE SMALL TOWN

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

In the big city, the man with a job is inclined to regard depression and unemployment as newspaper talk. But what of the small town, where everybody knows his neighbor's business? Mr. Crawford, a newspaper editor of Norton, Virginia, tells in this article how his community is affected.

By BRUCE CRAWFORD

The small town wonders what is around the corner. It has about quit hoping for prosperity. Some of its citizens fear conditions will grow worse. Others hope the worst will come as soon as possible with promise of some kind of relief, no matter how drastic. A growing number feel that something epochal and ominous is in the offing.

Take my own community, Norton, Virginia, a typical small town. The population is 4,000. We have one of two banks left. Our schools are getting by, but we may have to cut the next session to eight months or reduce the staff. We have too many churches, most of them loaded up with debts that will never be paid and their pastors getting more and more poverty-stricken.

The Kiwanis Pledge

A Kiwanis club every week pledges "liberty and justice to all," and struggles to hold its membership. A relief organization dispenses government flour to impoverished workers of farm and coal mine. The principal industry of the region is coal mining. The depression, having laid a devastating hand on that industry, has touched everyone in the community.

What does Norton think of the crisis?

In matters economic the local banker is supposed to be an oracle.

"We must get back to economy and common sense," our banker told Kiwanians. "We must confine outgo within income. The chief cause of this depression is extravagance."

Though a Democrat, this banker has faith in most of the Republican hypodermics for prostrate business.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation," he said, "has prevented further bank crashes and business failures. It will help industry to get back on its feet. It will restore confidence." Here he grew profound: "The chief cause of this depression is a loss of confidence."

Our principal real estate owner says property values will not rise again until "we have a Mussolini in Washington." He is frankly in favor of a dictatorship.

"Anything to restore confidence," he said.

It happens that he has a bunch of stocks and bonds which just now are not very good collateral. And he can't sell any lots at all.

The Dairyman

One of our dairymen, a former coal operator, sees no way out but revolution. As an engineer he helped to construct railroads in various parts of the world. He has an engineer friend who was in Soviet Russia for a time. "Russia is doing what we will eventually do," said the dairyman, as he pulled the lever of a machine that filled and capped a milk bottle. Having formerly employed hundreds of men, he was now his own best employee.

"Everything has gone to the top in our society," he said. "We've got to do what the Soviets have done—get rid of the dead wood. I mean the lawyers and preachers and other parasites. We are moving toward Bolshevism more rapidly than most people realize. We have the layout for socialization. Unless we socialize our machinery, it cannot run."

He put the last bottle of milk in a crate. "Everybody is getting into the milk business and ruining it. We need planning—special planning! Look at the investment I have here—a farm, barns, sixty cows—and I don't get enough business to employ more than two men besides myself. If capitalism pulls through, as some think, it will not be the same critter."

The manager of the power company, part of the old Insull empire, is confident that the depression will end when budgets are balanced and people realize that only

essentials can be included in the budget. Electrical service, of course, he considers essential. Salaries, wages and prices have come down, but the only way to get cheaper electricity is to use it in greater quantities. In reply to newspaper criticism of power rates, the manager told Kiwanians that "entirely too many people are using red ink nowadays."

He meant red in a political sense, of course, and not in its financial meaning, as Mr. Insull has lately understood it.

The leading Democrat, who has been prominent in state politics, says that "we are going to sweat this depression out." It could have been prevented to a large extent, he thinks, had the Democrats been in power.

"A better control of the currency, as under Woodrow Wilson, instead of encouragement to stock speculation, would have prevented much of what we have been going through," he said. "Moreover, many a good business was promoted to death by stock sellers." Routed on a few points, the politician admitted that even the Democrats couldn't re-establish real democracy.

A Republican leader absolves his party of any blame for the depression.

"It's world wide," he said. "Al Smith couldn't have prevented it."

He says, further, that "liquidations must run their course." When the bottom is reached—and he couldn't say when that would be—the "big moneyed men will turn loose plenty of capital, and prosperity will come back."

Merchant Is Hopeless

A prominent merchant thinks this crisis the worst in history. He has thousands of dollars tied up in merchandise he cannot sell. He has thousands more on his books and knows he cannot collect it. Of course he is not adding to his stock.

"I don't see any immediate relief," he said. He reads everything and is quite a student. "This crisis is made more serious by mechanization. Capitalism is torn asunder by contradictions. As a group our capitalists agree, reduced wages means reduced buying power. But as individual competitors they are forced to do the very thing that is prolonging the crisis. They do what I have been doing—they put in labor-saving equipment, cut the wages of the men they retain, and expect trade to get better. Frankly, I think too many intelligent people overrate the vitality of capitalism. Things are bound to get progressively worse."

No sooner had the merchant finished than a man came into sell him a second hand piano. "I need the money more than the music," said the man; "make your own price." But the merchant had an upper floor crowded with repossessed furniture and hardware. "People come in every day wanting to sacrifice their furniture—stuff like I want to sell," he said.

A salesman called next. After realizing he could not sell the merchant anything, he got confidential: "What do you think about it, anyway?" The merchant replied that conditions were mighty bad here.

"How do you find business elsewhere?" he inquired of the traveling man.

The salesman looked furtively about and lowered his voice to a whisper.

"Of course we can't afford to talk about it to people, but the situation is tragic!"

The merchant twinkled. "Don't you guess they have found it out by now?"

Maybe They Know

The salesman laughed foolishly. "Well, I guess it has got out."

The salesman then offered a plan for ending the depression. "It's the machinery that's got things out of joint," he said. "I think we should limit the use of machines and employ more labor. It's time to butcher the ox when the family must starve to feed it."

The merchant smiled tolerantly. "Who's going to limit the use of the machine? Not the owners. As competitors they will not, they can not. I'm for the machine, but it should be made to serve, not enslave. The people have got to own the machine."

To this the salesman turned a suspicious

eye. "You must be a Socialist? Well, sometimes I think these radicals is right. Anyway, it's all getting beyond me," he confessed, with a bewildered expression.

We have an automobile dealer who says that "unless there is some change pretty soon, we are all gone." The new model car didn't sell as expected. "And people don't buy a full tank of gas any more," he added. "Some get as little as two gallons at a time."

A shoe repairer, formerly a mine superintendent in Kentucky, came into my newspaper office the other day and declared that "nothing short of blood will settle this thing." He gets bolder and bolder. "I may be radical, but can't a man be radically right?"

Losing Faith

We have in Norton a large number of the unemployed middle-class. Six months ago they still revered the status quo. As they sold out or lost out they began to form a group to console one another. The list includes a former automobile dealer, a busted road contractor, a squeezed out "independent" grocer, a liquidated wholesale grocer, a former mayor, an erstwhile bank president, a Sunday School superintendent who lost his job as store manager for a coal company, and others who are unemployed because of consolidations.

Property Owners

Most of these men own property, but taxes threaten to ruin them. They clamor for tax reductions, but economies in government are more than offset by shrinkage in taxes from depreciated property or by loss of taxes on bankrupt business firms.

The citizens are getting mutinous. At first they berated the politicians, but now they are going a step farther and blaming the "money powers" for corrupting politics and government. It is interesting to hear a business man, who owned bank stock that cost him double when the bank failed, muttering maledictions against "the powerful bankers who control the government." It is significant that a lawyer here says that he "sees no legal way of getting out of this depression." In his opinion, both parties are controlled by the Morgans and—this sounds communistic—"any other party that accepted leadership under the present economic arrangement would capitulate to the same influence." He is beginning to despair of the ballot.

Our laboring people are hanging on to their jobs regardless of wage cuts, or moving out to hillside farms when their jobs peter out. Coal miners make anywhere from 75 cents to \$3 a day, getting only two and three days a week at most mines. "A man can't live on that," a coal digger said. Most of the companies prefer to operate three days a week and give all their men half time. This keeps the men from earning more than their needs at the commissary, whereas if the mines operated full time and employed only half as many men, these would make more than their commissary accounts and spend the difference at outside stores. This plan of employing all their men half time enables the coal operators to pay their labor in goods instead of cash. It is ruinous to the coal miner, since with cash he could buy goods where prices are lower than at company stores. And it is ruinous to small towns like Norton which depend largely on mine payrolls.

Local preachers deplore the inequalities of distributed wealth, but insist that by "getting back to God" we can do away with hard times. One of the ministers advertised a sermon, "How to End the Depression." He got his cue from Roger Babson. "When fifty-one per cent of the people get back to God," the pastor told his flock, "this depression will vanish and prosperity will return in abundance." In other words, unless the Almighty can have controlling interest he will sabotage the works.

The Bonus

A miscellaneous group was discussing conditions on the postoffice steps at the Federal building. Various prescriptions were offered for recovery.

"Well," said one, a merchant who had refinanced his business three times by selling stock to hapless coal miners, "I don't think the ex-soldiers should embarrass the government about that bonus."

An unemployed ex-service man shuffled his feet, cleared his throat and, with suppressed indignation, observed: "The government didn't mind embarrassing them when Europe went to fighting."

The merchant laughed, but disagreed. "The first thing to do is balance the budget. This soldier bonus will throw everything out of joint again. There'll be no stability and no upturn until we balance the budget. I tell you, we've got to balance the budget!"

The shoe repairer who had once been a mine superintendent, looking at nobody in particular, commented dryly, "I don't think conditions will improve until a lot of people get their heads balanced."

In these respects, as in most others, Norton is pretty much like all other small towns in America. In recent weeks I have traveled over several states, and I found everywhere the same kind of thinking. There is certainly not the apathy so noticeable a year or two ago. Most people have about lost all faith in the magic of "confidence," just as they have lost their faith in the confidence men responsible for the present debacle. But they are not getting cynical; rather they are naive enough to believe something can be done. At any rate they are doing a powerful lot of talking—and not merely to hear themselves talk.

HUEY LONG SHOWS UP ECONOMY BOYS

(Continued from page nine)

I am going the way the Lord pointed out. I am going the way the Lord said to go, through the decentralization of wealth. I am going the way Daniel Webster said to go; that Thomas Jefferson said to go; that Abraham Lincoln said to go; that Bryan said to go; that Christ said to go. I am going the way that was promised by the last President of the United States and by the present President of the United States, for both of them advocated decentralizing wealth to get this country out of its distress.

We do not have to go down and take one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars out of the pockets of the poor little devil who is dying in a hospital today, getting \$12 a month, suffering with tuberculosis. We do not have to go down and get a dime out of his pocket, because if we will simply limit the fortunes so that they will not exceed \$100,000,000, there will be no need in this country, and there will be no such plague as we have.

It is not necessary to do this thing, and I, for one, will not support this or any other legislation of its kind.

Speaking in the Senate on March 14, Senator James Couzens of Michigan, declared:

Mr. President, the National Economy League, the big-business organizations, and the chambers of commerce ought to hang their heads in shame for driving this thing through Congress. I wonder whether this Government is not a government of the money lenders rather than a government of the people. You may call that demagoguery. I know my friend the Senator from Louisiana is condemned because he makes these unhappy comparisons; but notwithstanding what you may think of him, notwithstanding the ridicule the great press of the country may heap on him, nevertheless the comparisons he makes from day to day to day, and which I have the honor to make today, are odious; and the impression on the American people will be so great that it will be years and years before any Senator who votes for this legislation will be able adequately to defend himself before the American people.

THE DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PLAN

PRICE FIXING HELD AS HOPE FOR FARMERS

United States Chamber
Of Commerce Blamed
For Farm Plight

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

The so-called Administration farm relief bill has been frowned on by agricultural experts as one which will not bring much, if any, permanent relief for the farmer, who has been economically "on the ropes" ever since J. P. Morgan and Andrew Mellon took control of our government in 1921.

All seem to agree that price-fixing is the only method by which farms can be saved and this most important branch of industry placed on an efficient operating plane. In spite of hypocritical and semi-sanctimonious edicts from Wall Street that "price fixing for the farmer is economic heresy," it still remains that the government fixes prices for large contributors to political campaign chests.

These include the railroads, the telephone, telegraph companies, power and other utility trusts. The government goes even further in the case of millionaire manufacturers who have been contributing large sums to the campaign chests of the Party of Special Privilege. This means the way in which the tariff is used to permit gouging of the consuming public, not only in the tariff acts themselves but in misuse of the flexible provisions thereof.

A price fixing plan, by which the farmers would have received the bare cost of production in 1932, would have resulted in the wheat farmers alone putting into trade and circulation \$480,000,000 in that 12-month period. These same Wall Street "experts" claim we need more money in circulation. How kum?

By ROBERT MORRIS

For over a decade Congressmen and other politicians have used the plight of the American farmer as a political football, useful mostly in political campaigns.

The magic phrase "Farm Relief" was coined for this purpose. Almost every man who ever ran for Congress or the Senate, especially if he ran in an agricultural or semi-agricultural state or district, promised "farm relief." Very few of them ever thought of the farmer after they arrived in Washington. If they did they did nothing practical about it.

Pages of hot air fill the Congressional Record about "farm relief." This stuff was intended mostly to be circulated back home. And frequently it was. Many Congressmen filled up pages of the Record with speeches they never made—then sent reprints back to their constituents.

Comic Opera

The revolt against the established order of things in the farming regions on election day, the comic opera auction sales of foreclosed farms and the ugly spirit of tillers of the soil have caused Congress no little concern this year. As a result the National Farmers' Union and other bodies which are really trying to do something for the farmer have been given a hearing.

The possibility of real relief for the farmer—relief which would trickle up to other lines of industry—became so near to realization that that Great American Menace (the United States Chamber of Commerce) decided to get busy before something really was done for the farmer.

The so-called Domestic Allotment Plan for farm relief advocated by President Harriman of the United States Chamber of Commerce is a cheap counterfeit of the Farmers' Union Allotment Plan. Harriman was one of the plotters who originated this counterfeit plan in a meeting held in Chicago about a year ago.

The representatives of Big Business at that meeting conceived a

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A SINGLE UNIT FARM PLAN ORGANIZATION

ACT TODAY

L. A. Loos, Pres.
Hedrick, Ia.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City, Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

scheme which had for its purpose muddying of the waters and prevention of passage of the Farmers' Union Allotment Plan, which had been favorably reported by the Senate and House Agriculture Committees.

A Red Herring

In muddying the water and drawing a red herring across the trail, they made Professor M. L. Wilson of Montana University pose as the author of the plan. Then, they came to Washington and hurriedly introduced it, turned their powerful lobby (with its huge contributions to political campaigns) loose, and successfully prevented any relief for the farmers.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has ruined the farmers, the little businessmen, the little newspapers, and the little banks, and now they are just beginning to work on Labor, organized and unorganized, skilled and unskilled. No one has yet advocated any plan which will relieve agriculture, except one based on price-fixing.

The \$500,000,000 Farm Board fizzle never had a chance to help the farmer, and was never intended to help the farmer by those in control. It was used for the exact purpose for which it was intended—to use public funds to bolster up the fast failing political fortunes of Herbert Hoover and the Wall Street swindle bund.

The ridiculous part of the U. S. Chamber's "Domestic Allotment Plan" is that in pretending to fix prices, it does not even attempt to get the cost of production for the farmer. On all price-fixing laws for any commodity, the price has always been based on the cost of production, plus interest on investment.

Cost of Production

The Farmers' Union Allotment Plan is based on cost of production. It simply applies the Interstate Commerce laws to Agriculture. The Interstate Commerce Law has been in operation for 26 years and no member of Congress has ever offered a bill to repeal it.

The second place where the Farmers' Union Allotment plan differs from that of the U. S. Chamber, is that in the former, the government deals only with the purchaser of farm products. There is no attempt to regulate in any way the farmer. The government recognizes and regulates those who purchase farm products. In the Chamber plan, they attempt to regulate thirty million men, women, and children on the farms—an impossible job, doomed to failure before it starts.

The Farmers' Union Allotment

Plan is, briefly, as follows:

Take the 1932 wheat crop for an example. In round numbers the farmers raised seven million bushels of wheat in 1932. Under the present marketing conditions, the farmers over the country averaged 30c a bushel for their wheat, which means that they received a total of \$210,000,000 for their whole wheat crop.

If the Farmers' Union Allotment Plan had been in operation, the proper department of the government (it is immaterial whether this be the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Board, or a newly created agency) would have been charged with the marketing of the wheat crop. The government would not have been buying or selling wheat, but it would have been regulating the market for it. The government does not buy and sell transportation, but it regulates the marketing of transportation.

Average Wheat Cost

Under the Farmers' Union Plan, the first thing the government would have done, would have been to determine the proportion of the 700,000,000 bushels which would have been needed for domestic consumption. The Department of Agriculture does this every year now. Their decision would have been 600,000,000 needed for home consumption; 100,000,000 bushels would have been for export.

The second thing the government would have to do would be to determine the cost of producing an average bushel of wheat to the farmer. They have had a cost accounting system in the Department of Agriculture for over twenty years, and have been determining what the average bushel of wheat costs the farmer every year for that long. They spend about two million dollars a year doing this. The department of Agriculture says that in 1932 the average bushel of wheat cost the farmer \$1.10.

The third thing the government would have done, had the Farmers' Union Plan been a law, would have been to license every mill and elevator in the country. Thus,

each licensed mill and elevator in the country. Thus, each licensed mill and elevator would have been told that on 6-7 of every load of wheat they purchase, they must pay not less than \$1.10 per bushel (cost of production), and for 1-7 they must pay the world price of wheat on that date. It would have been worked out this way:

Six hundred million bushels, the part needed for domestic consumption, would have brought \$1.10 a bushel. This would have brought the farmer \$660,000,000. The one hundred million bushel exportable surplus, at the average world price of 30c a bushel, would have brought the farmers \$30,000,000. This makes a total of \$690,000,000 which the farmers would have received for their wheat under the Farmers' Union Plan, instead of the \$210,000,000 which they actually received under the present chaotic conditions in Agriculture.

This \$480,000,000 would have immediately been expended by the farmers for clothing, foodstuffs, lumber, bricks, machinery, automobiles, labor and everything which the farmer and his family needed.

This \$480,000,000 going into circulation would have been turned over again and again, and would have increased the business of the country by probably three or four billion dollars and prevented many a mid-western rural bank from failing.

On a load of wheat it would have worked out as follows:

The farmer offering a load of 70 bushels to an elevator in Wichita, Kansas, for instance, would have received for 60 bushels of that load (the part needed for home consumption) at least \$1.10 a bushel, or \$66. For the other ten bushels (exportable surplus) in that load, he would have received the world price of 30c or \$3, totaling \$69 for that load of wheat, instead of \$21 he actually received for the 70 bushels at the world price of 30c.

During the war, the government took charge of and regulated the marketing of wheat on

Tests Show Clover

Seed's low Quality

IOWA CITY—County Agent S. L. Duncan has received a report from R. H. Porter, plant pathologist at Ames, on sweet clover seed bought this spring by Eugene Colony, North Liberty farmer, from a seed company of Clarinda. The germination test in the Ames laboratories revealed the seed as 38 per cent dead, 14 per cent weak, 47 per cent strong, and one per cent of hard seeds.

The tag on the bag when Mr. Colony bought the seed declared that germination was 71 per cent including 6 per cent of hard seed. The seed originally was sent to Ames to determine the amount of noxious weed seed contained. A previous report from Pathologist Porter showed five Canada thistles in eighteen grams of sweet clover, which exceeds the legal limit.

this very basis. The 1917 and 1918 crops of wheat were sold by the farmers to licensed mills and elevators.

It was done, however, to hold down the price of wheat and the government regulators headed by Herbert Hoover, who later became the greatest president Wall Street ever had in the White House, made the prices so low that a cost accounting showed the government took the farmers' wheat for those two years during the war at 63c less a bushel than the cost of production.

The year following the war, the Farmers' Union lobbied a bill through Congress that provided for the government regulating and marketing of wheat for the 1919 crop on a basis of a minimum guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel at Chicago for No. 1 wheat.

During the two years of the war, it was a definite fixed price and the wheat exchange, of course, closed. Under the 1919 law when, on the first of May of that year, the law went into effect, the Chicago Wheat Exchange re-opened. Under the law they could not

Please turn to page fifteen

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

HE DID NOT LIKE ARTICLE TELLING COMMUNIST IDEAS

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading an article in the Midwest Free Press entitled "False Doctrines of Communism." Being very much opposed to the Communist Party as I am, I will say that it is about the rottenest article against Communism that I ever read.

The article of itself, I consider to be just another belch of Capitalist vomit. In fact the article is so putrid that it becomes nauseating in the nostrils of any intelligent man.

The decree pertaining to nationalization of women was issued by a few Capitalists calling themselves Anarchists, at a time when Russia was in the state of Revolution, and their object was to discredit the Workers' revolt in the eyes of the world as much as possible.

If the writer, Mr. Coe had any respect for the TRUTH, he would not quote a decree that was issued by a few people calling themselves Anarchists and trying to make the decree look like a Communist decree, but would have supplied himself with a Constitution of the U. S. S. R. and truthfully quoted the Communist laws governing women. Being opposed to the Communist Party as I am, I certainly would have enough respect for the truth to quote their laws that are up to date and, of Communist origin.

I do not believe that the article of Mr. Coe's needs any analysis as it will leave no impression upon any intelligent worker's mind.

As to the Free Press, I did not see where they made any comment about the article either pro or con, therefore I take for granted that they endorse the article of Mr. Coe, and to the extent that they endorse articles of that kind, the Midwest Free Press will not be able to receive the support of honest intelligent men either Capitalist or Proletariat.

M. S. Adams,
Muscatine, Iowa

EDITOR'S NOTE: As the article plainly stated it was reprinted from Plain Talk magazine, a national publication with a splendid reputation for telling the truth of grafting, thieving politicians, capitalists and other politicians. British government reports substantiated most of its statements, and we have not heard of the expert propagandists in the Communist party proving Plain Talk's writer a liar. Mr. Adams should take his grievance up with Plain Talk. Having respect for Mr. Adams' independent viewpoint, the Free Press has reprinted his letter verbatim except for minor changes in grammar, spelling and punctuation, but at the risk of "suppression" charges will have to eliminate future statements such as his second paragraph as being immaterial and—to say the least—bad taste. Instead of regurgitation ideas, the article has been commended by other readers.

As for Mr. Adams' last sentence, the Free Press is quite willing to have its readers decide if it merits their support. Owned by over 1000 stockholders it has no capitalist support and needs none and

can also stagger along without Mr. Adams, although his commendation for some of our articles exposing human exploitation and the way to correct it would be welcome and appreciated. Mr. Adams is perfect—in his misunderstanding of the Free Press belching anything for capitalists.

WASHINGTON DOINGS

Dear Editor:

The alcohol fuel bill is still a topic of conversation in Washington but there appears to be very little chance of its getting out on the floor of the House during this extra session. In my opinion the measure would undoubtedly be a benefit to agriculture. At the present time the Nation consumes approximately 17 billions of gallons of gasoline, according to figures furnished at a Congressional hearing. Now if we substitute a 10 per cent alcohol blend that means we could find a market for about one billion, 700 million gallons of the product. Experts in the Department of Agriculture have informed me that you can make about two and one-half gallons of alcohol from a bushel of corn. In other words it would require well over 800,000,000 bushels of corn to supply the necessary amount of the product. It has been estimated that a 10 per cent blend would create a sufficient demand for corn to increase the price to about 56 cents per bushel. Be that as it may, the use of the product in such a manner would undoubtedly stimulate the corn market.

Otha D. Wearin, Representative
in Congress from Seventh Iowa
District, Washington, D. C.

TELEPHONE MONOPOLY

Dear Editor:

The Bell Telephone companies of the United States of America, have two million less telephones than they had in use a year ago.

San Antonio, just won a four-year court fight with the Octopus, the result of which the telephone company will have to refund two million dollars to San Antonio phone users.

Federal Judge F. E. Kennamer has overruled the Bell demurrer in Tulsa, Oklahoma, city case, the result of which (if the city wins the next round) will cost the Bell another million dollars.

South Carolina has ordered a state-wide Bell phone rate cut of twenty per cent, which will net the South Carolina telephone users a savings of many millions of dollars annually.

The states of Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Nebraska, Arkansas, Kansas, Michigan and the towns of El Dorado, Arkansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Fulton, Missouri; Elsberry, Missouri; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Waco, Texas; Terrell, Texas; Springfield, Missouri; Moberly and St. Joseph, Missouri, are all after the Bell.

The crusade of the people against organized monopoly is on in full blast. The Octopus-Bell has been master long enough.

T. R.,
San Antonio, Texas

Some Appreciation By Dr. de la Torre

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank you for the publication in your Midwest Free Press of April 27, of an article written by me and published in "How To Live" magazine, entitled "Growing Thin on Raw Food."

Dr. Clements had the kindness to send me a copy of that number of your paper and I find it so important and interesting that I wish to subscribe.

Please send me a few extra copies of April 27, 1933, number to distribute among people who may be interested in your great work.

T. de la Torre, O.D.
San Francisco, Calif.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

CITIZENS! LEAGUE PRESENTS APPEAL TO COUNTY WORKERS

Dear Editor:

Will you please print the following message to the working people of Muscatine:

Cicero once said: The wise are instructed by reason. Ordinary minds by experience; the stupid by necessity, and brutes by instinct.

Therefore we offer the following for your serious consideration.

Do you know the great pyramid of Kufu at Gizeh, Egypt, was built by human labor power alone, without the aid of any power machinery. And that it required 200,000 men working long hours, over a period of twenty years, to complete this monumental structure composed of 300,000 blocks of perfectly finished, perfectly matched stone, each block weighing approximately twenty tons.

Do you know that if the Panama Canal had been built by the same method, without the aid of modern machinery, it would have taken 200,000 men working continuously from 1907 to 2007 to complete the job.

Do you know that the largest single turbine engine in America has a capacity of 300,000 horsepower, or three million times the output of a human being working on an eight hour basis.

Do you know that turbine is capable of running twenty-four hours per day, or a total of 9,000,000 times that of a single man. This means that four turbines are equal to the combined energy of all the adult workers in the United States.

Do you know that more amazing still is the fact that, with our present installed one billion horsepower operating to full capacity, the United States has engines for doing work which would require fifty times the number of adult workers on the earth to equal by human labor power alone.

Do you know that in 1930 the population of the earth was estimated at 850,000,000. And today it is close to 1,800,000,000. Human labor power is more plentiful now than at any other time of the earth's history, and is being displaced by modern machinery.

Do you know that in 1929 if the United States had used the same method that was used in 1830 for cultivating the United States wheat crop it would have taken six million men, but if it had all been cultivated with modern machinery 4,000 men could have done the same job.

Do you know that in 1904 it required 1,291 man-hours to produce a motor car, but in 1929, 92 man-hours would produce the same car.

Do you know that in 1923 value of all production in the United States amounted to 40 billion dollars; in 1924, 45 billion; in 1925, 48 billion; in 1926, 50 billion; in 1927, 52 billion; in 1928, 54 billion; in 1929-30, 55 billion; in 1931, 54 billion; 1932, 41 billion; in 1933 it is predicted that production will only reach 35 billion dollars, the least amount of labor power that has ever been required in the United States.

Do you know that the less work there is the more unemployment there will be.

Do you know the inflation of money does not mean you will get any more wages, but your wage will not buy at the store as much as it did before the money was inflated. This amounts to the same thing as a cut in wages, for the purchasing power of your money is your real wage.

What About It?

What do all these astounding figures mean? Simply that inventions by working men have made it possible for money-mad exploiters of human labor to throw more men out of work and reduce to near starvation those who are still working. What should they mean? They SHOULD have brought us to a new industrial democracy

where every man willing to work should have more material comfort, and more time to improve his mind and improve the world than ever before.

But the crazy system of tremendous private profits for the few and misery for the multitudes will allow no chance of JUSTICE FOR THE WORKING MAN. And by working man is meant not only the man now receiving starvation pittance from the public welfare and private charity, but the man with a small store or other modest business. Foolishly many of these men in moderate circumstances believe they are safe from the misery now facing the worker. They do not realize that having pauperized the workers, the few men whose fortunes rule our big industries are now greedily reaching out to crush the small business man—all to make big fortunes bigger and poor men poorer.

At heart most of our Muscatine business men have kindly feelings for their fellow citizens. But stupidly they believe the poor we must always have with us. They will soon join the poor under the present trend of centralizing wealth.

First, Organize

What can the workers, handicapped with the necessity of getting daily bread for their families, do about this deplorable situation? First they can organize. We believe they would be wise to join the League, but if they think otherwise let them form another organization or affiliate with any other group trying to advance the workers' cause.

Revolution? No!

We do not believe a bloody revolution, or terrible violence is needed to better the condition of workers. Even a small group with unity of purpose and courage and determination to better conditions could do much to improve working conditions and wages in Muscatine. But all workers, united in their efforts to improve the condition of all, will achieve results much quicker with no sacrifice for anyone.

Can a man loyal to his fellow workers fail to subscribe to the League's pledge signed by every new member? It follows:

"The Citizens Employed and Unemployed League of Muscatine is organized for the purpose of helping any person that becomes a victim of this depression, providing the victim will act in his own behalf. We believe that an injury to one of us is the concern of all. All questions of this organization to be decided by majority vote of the Membership."

Your Children's Children

What about it, working men and wives of working men, and children of working men? Unless conditions are changed there is no chance of you being relieved from your present sorry plight. Nor for your children or your children's children. Why not attend a few of our meetings and learn if we are really trying to better your conditions?

The League is not perfect—but it welcomes your help to improve. If you are interested in helping yourself and your fellow worker why remain out of any organization, scoffing at the work we are trying to do? Why not join with us and perhaps your ideas and work will increase our power and our help for us workers a hundredfold?

Leading To Serfdom

One thing is certain. The money masters will never of their own free will do anything to cut their own profits and increase your wages. Their policies are leading us fast into serfdom. Blind with greed they do not know that their selfishness is breeding the worst kind of radicalism and may lead to terrible disorders, misery for all of us and ruthless dictatorship by the capi-

talists. We do not believe this possible outbreak wild and chaotic is the American way of doing things. Surely we have brains and common sense enough to see that an orderly organized movement will avoid suffering, and perhaps violence and bloodshed; but at the same time lead us to a new conception of justice and right for every American worker.

What path do you choose, fellow citizen and fellow American—drifting along the crooked trail of political and industrial debauchery mapped out by the stupid gold grabbers until we reach the depth of desperation and its awful consequences, or the better road of organization, reformation and planned sensible operation of our industries and our institutions? We need your help, perhaps your leadership. Is it worth investigating?

Maynard Newton, committee chairman.

Fred Wright, secretary, Citizens Employed and Unemployed League of Muscatine County, Iowa.

Questions If White Shirts Advocating Fascist Principles

Dear Editor:

A Fascist organization is now being in this country—pure Fascism under a new name more acceptable to American minds—Crusaders for Economic Liberty and the White Shirts. They advocate a new money system based on human effort instead of gold. The new "order" uses Christianity and many pretty slogans for the purpose of propaganda. However, they will still use money and therefore permit the exploitation of human labor and its savings for the private profit of a minority.

True, the move or change might help the mythical middle class at the expense of the working class. They would not bring production for use, but would continue production for profit. They claim we have political liberty—then why do not our officials function for the vast majority? Because under any profit system there will always be a favored minority or class. How can a "human effort money" change this?

Of course the militant army of White Shirts plan to terrorize the officials into obedience. But who else will come under this spell of terror? Would religion be again used against our people? FASCISM!

Mr. C. Fulliam, who wrote in the Free Press recently, is a local organizer of the Crusade and of the Crusader White Shirts. Perhaps he will answer these questions for me, Mr. Editor. He says stop Communism and Fascism! There is no comparison in those two systems but there is much comparison between the Crusade and Fascism. Why? I am sure I would like to know more, publicly, about this organization and how it will make a new money system cure the evils of selfishness?

And since Mr. Fulliam condemns Communism in such vague statements I would also like to know just why?

The "new" Crusaders were boomed from a much used spot in Tennessee—Lookout Mountain—headed by George W. Christians well known in the past—and the Crusaders sport as an emblem—the well known red cross. The White Shirts it is alleged will take the laws (whose laws?) into their own hands.

Lookout Mountain was famed a few years ago during the flaming cross days, in fact the whole thing smells distinctly of the old Ku Klux Klan with a new money backing. Could it be another racket or is it really the starting of American Fascism and a reign of terror? Re-financing? We have heard a lot of that lately. If this is not Fascism all it needs is a dictator like Hitler.

Mr. Fulliam should come clear with his fellow workers of Mus-

Please turn to page fifteen

FOOD POLLUTION DANGERS EXPOSED TO AMERICAN PUBLIC

By Prof. Juan Amon Wilkins
Who is responsible for this high-powered pamphleteering which attracts the visual and undisciplined mental apparatus of America's millions of gullible human 'Guinea Pigs'?

These cheap pamphleteers and loud-mouthed radio sensationalists whose callous intellects and utter disregard for human life would misrepresent every spark of human virtue for selfish aggrandizement. Yea, and even more, those rat-like crooks who sit as masters of finance and industry, are callous murderers, sending millions of ignorant and innocent souls to untimely graves by the sales of polluted and poisonous foods, useless and poisonous drugs and patent medicines, cosmetics, beverages and one thousand and one other nauseating nostrums which are commonly advertised as having been recommended by college professors, unprincipled physicians, radio propagandists and so-called food scientists whose moronic minds are as unbalanced as our most demented racketeers of gangdom.

Under the control of the Moloch Big Business, a much greater danger befalls one than when under the domination of gangdom. The danger of it all lies in the fact that with gangdom, one may have a chance to stay clear of their activities, and they will not seek to entrap the millions of ordinary citizens who cannot afford to deal with them or be preyed upon by them, but with Big Business, every citizen is within the network of their wicked machinations.

The various commodities of our producers have become an integral part of the American household. We depend absolutely and infinitely on the producer for the sustenance of life. Not even the farmer who grows the various foodstuffs may escape the wily plunderings of the Moloch Big Business.

This Powerful Moloch of Greed grabs the fresh natural foods from the American growers, (those fruits and vegetables that may or may not be poisoned with insecticides) pays them less than they actually cost to grow them; they are chemically treated so that they may be preserved until they reach the consumer.

As we proceed, we shall deduce from our investigation into the horrible condition of food pollution, the contributing causes for the existence of this despicable condition under the greatness of American jurisprudence.

Big Business have paid representatives who worship the Great Moloch, looking out for its wicked interest. These men hold quite lofty positions in our national life, and they have money to purchase the services of slyster lawyers and crafty lobbyists who are always on the alert in the legislative chambers, watching at every moment, their opportunity to have put across, some special bill that may become a law that will protect the money-mad crooks from prosecution, in the event they are caught in their nefarious acts of poisoning.

Our network of laws are so full of loopholes as it is, that these rats may commit any crime and crawl through and escape punishment. It is possible for them to flood the market with any rotten nostrum that may result in fatality to human life, and they are allowed to get away with it. Yes, our laws are made to protect these crooks.

We quote from "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs," a book of intense interest which every American citizen professing to have an ounce of intelligence should read: on page 275 we read as follows:

"At the present time the Administration has no right of entry into plants manufacturing foods and drugs, nor any right to supervise or to stop processes, even if an inspector should see rat poison being added to canned soup before his very eyes. Under the present law, the only mode of procedure against such soup, or anything else known to be contaminated, is for the inspector who has observed the occurrence by accident (having indeed no right to be present in the factory except with its owner's consent) to catch, if he can, such cases of the soup as he can find being shipped across

a state line, or being delivered in another state after such shipment. The power of the inspector and officials should include the right of entry into any food or drug plant at any time, and the power to stop the process at any point and for any cause which may reasonably be thought to introduce a significant hazard to or deception of consumers. Certainly, proper protection will require an exact and coordinated plan of control, too detailed to consider in this place, with resident inspectors shifted from plant to plant at regular intervals to avoid collusion and abuse of friendly relations."

There have been a number of recent exposures of the deplorable conditions existing in America's food, cosmetic and medicine rackets, but none has properly shown the real reason for the existence of this horrible condition, but until the American public is aware of the underlying causes for these shocking and horrifying conditions, there is no possible corrective action in sight. If in these articles, I can help even in a very minute manner to start some of our thinking citizens to action, then the efforts put forth in the publication of these timely warnings shall not have been in vain.

The American people themselves are responsible for this reprehensible condition in which they are used as guinea pigs to keep the coffers of our money-mad capitalists and financial opportunities filled.

The American public is an advertently conscious living people. They are the most gullible people on the face of the earth. They are not only a lot of guinea pigs, but they are a lot of monkeys and parrots.

They are staunch worshippers of the Moloch Big Business, Big Politics and Big Medicine. They do exactly whatever our loud-mouthed propagandists say without questioning their own supposed-to-be intelligence. I should not even call it instinct, as this would be an insult to the animal kingdom which really uses its instinctive intelligence in the selection of food for the preservation of life.

I am expecting to hear many of my readers howl and even swear at me or my condemnation of their rank callousness to conditions which can be corrected by them if they so desire.

Sometimes it requires a good punch on the chin to awaken some people to their natural right to think for themselves and utilize their inherent faculties for intelligence, therefore, I shall not only punch on the chin but also in the eye, so that our public will be more conspicuously marked to be constantly taunted until they become aggravated enough to fight back. When I see them do this, then will I know that they are awake from their lethargy of the Rip-Van-Winkle era.

I wonder how many parents know that the various so-called vitaminized foods and patent medicines they are feeding to their children are not only worthless, but also dangerous to the health of the child; that they are just so much contaminated and poisonous nostrums foisted on a gullible and callous-minded public, so that they can be used as so many million guinea pigs for the pleasure and experimentation of our greedy money-mad producers.

We are going to learn that food is the sustenance of life, and that if this is a physiological as well as

PAWPAWS

Mexicans who used to eat pawpaws or papaya for stomach ache did not know that they contained vitamins A, B, C and D. But they knew they relieved the pain. In the last 15 years Americans living in Rio Grande valley of Texas have been cultivating and improving the wild pawpaws. A domesticated plant has been produced which will bear shipping long distances. It has been proved, too, that the Mexicans were correct; pawpaws do have an active principle which promotes digestion.

RHEUMATISM

Diet is the best treatment for rheumatism. Bad food will cause rheumatism. Food containing too much albumen will leave waste in the system and lead to rheumatism. Dr. Haig thinks uric acid causes rheumatism. There will not be uric acid in the system when the food is appropriate.

Anxiety, fear, and strain of any nature weakens the nerves and impairs the digestive power. Simple eating of the cereals, fruit and vegetables, bread and nuts and a pint or two of plain water per day will be close to what is fit as diet.

The body is to be kept dry and warm. Exposure to cold will favor rheumatism. To be warm and comfortable is safe and right. Cold rooms and too much chill indoors is unfavorable for health.

biological fact, that foods should be used for the purpose of sustaining life and not for the purpose of producing disease and a cancerous civilization.—From Nature's Path.



TOBACCO

Tobacco is a specie of the deadly poison hanbane plant. One pound of tobacco has enough nicotine to kill over three hundred persons. And yet millions of dollars are spent every year in the production and consumption of this weed. Of the entire animal kingdom, the genus homo—man—kind—seems to be the only one addicted to the use of this poison. Not even a hog or a pole-cat has been known to descend to this filthy unnatural and injurious practice of habitually doping himself with this stinking, narcotic poison—tobacco. The effects of tobacco on the body are devastating. The stomach and other digestive organs are impaired by its use. The heart becomes diseased as a result of the use of tobacco. The blood becomes abnormal. The eyes suffer from the deleterious effect of tobacco on the optic nerve. The brain becomes dull and in several known instances, tobacco has so impaired the mind that insanity has been the result. Yet men go on—and women, too, pursuing this filthy, degrading habit until it becomes their masters.

Tobacco fiends should be segregated in a distant spot where they might indulge in their common vice to their heart's content—where they might live to satisfy their perverted tastes created by

that demon tobacco—or—die a slow death from the poison which they are continually imposing upon their systems. I repeat, they should be segregated so that they might enjoy their life in their own way without inflicting this obnoxious nuisance upon people who are not addicted.—Nature's Path.

MIRACLE TOOTH PASTES

Dr. F. J. Cullen, of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, says very truly that tooth pastes and other dentifrices have no magical composition and only one important function; they clean the teeth. "Their ingredients include precipitated chalk, soap, water, baking soda, borax, magnesia, glycerin, alcohol, a sweetening agent, and medicinal salts intended to give the article an attractive color or taste." Dentifrices that contain hydrochloric acid destroy the enamel of the teeth.

FLOWER PETALS

The petals of many flowers are used in salads, especially by the Japanese. Some of the more common are chrysanthemums, stocks, violets, roses, nasturtiums and dandelions. The nasturtium and dandelion are especially valuable as they possess distinct antitoxic powers.

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Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

PRICE FIXING ON FARM PRODUCTS

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

Mr. McClintock, an Oklahoma newspaper man, active in support of the domestic allotment plan of farm relief first espoused by John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers' Union, presents in this article a clear explanation of the program. The Free Press without being convinced that the plan is necessarily the best available method of immediate relief, presents Mr. McClintock's article in accord with its intention of keeping its readers informed about all significant movements toward the radical improvement of conditions in this country.

The "cost of production" scheme has been approved by the Senate as part of the farm relief bill, over opposition of President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, but as this is written may be turned down by the House.

By R. M. McCLINTOCK

I who am proud to have voted twice for Eugene V. Debs for president, and who in 1928 voted for Norman Thomas—without any subsequent regrets—voted in the election just past for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

And I did it thoughtfully, in the hope, vain though it may prove, that Roosevelt at least promised a more thorough-going and immediately effective program of economic rehabilitation than did Thomas. I counted everything on the chance that Roosevelt, if elected, would carry into effect the agricultural relief principles outlined in his Topeka address, which moved most Eastern commentators to the conviction that Roosevelt had no farm program at all.

I had some advantages over these Eastern brethren. I knew that the farm leaders of America had been consulting with Roosevelt, at Hyde Park and Albany. Before the Democratic convention my friend, John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers' Union, had assured me that Roosevelt was in general accord with the domestic allotment plan, as outlined by Simpson and other farm leaders, which many students of the problem believe offers the best chance for a speedy restoration of American prosperity, both agricultural and industrial.

It is true, Roosevelt may not redeem the pledge he has given. He may fail to hold Congress in line. In that event, American farmers will vote still more radically in 1936—if in the meantime they do not take direct action of some sort. They are in a position where something must be done.

Looking To Europe

Back East, everybody looks to Europe for America's economic recovery. Out here in the West there is a prevailing belief that America can recover, regardless of what happens in Europe. We can't see why, if the purchasing power of America is restored, we can't get along very well, even if Europe continues in the economic depths. Even in our most prosperous days, foreign trade took never more than 10 per cent of the total product of American farms and factories. Why not restore the purchasing power of farm and factory, which take more than 90 per cent of our output, rather than go to economic hell because we've lost the less than 10 per cent we used to sell to Europe and the rest of the world?

Most of us out here don't consciously reason along this line. For the most part, the vast electoral revolt that turned every state west of the Alleghenies against President Hoover was in the nature of a blind, mad revolt. We can't see why farmers should be foreclosed for lack of money to pay their taxes and interest, when their farms are piled high with unsalable products for which the cities are begging. And why should factories produce at one-fourth capacity, when farmers, if they could sell their products for cost of production, would spend it all on goods they have been denying themselves these several years?

Socialists have a remedy. It is collec-

tive ownership of utilities, banks, essential industries. More and more of us are beginning to believe that this is the right way out. But meantime, we may all be starved or dispossessed. We need immediate action. And the domestic allotment plan should bring relief by next harvest, if put into effect next spring.

This plan has not been agreed upon as to details even by its protagonists. In general, it provides that, through the licensing of all buyers of farm products (as was done during the War) farmers be guaranteed cost of production on that part of their products consumed in the United States, and that the surplus be withheld from the American market.

Various devices have been suggested to accomplish this. One is that the surplus be left on the farms. Another is, that it be bought at the world price, and sold abroad.

The Surplus

It is realized now, however, that no farm plan can be successful that does not take care of the surplus. Hoover's farm board failed to do this, and so contributed to the agricultural debacle by raising false hopes and encouraging production.

An example will show how the plan is designed to work. The United States consumes annually about 600,000,000 bushels of wheat. In 1930 it produced, roughly, 800,000,000. Each farmer, under the domestic allotment plan would have been paid the guaranteed price for three-fourths of his production, and would have had to retain on the farm, or sell at the world price, the remaining one-fourth of what he raised. Next year he would have been inclined to restrict his acreage.

Simpson was the first of the farm leaders to champion this new plan, discarding the old equalization fee and debenture ideas.

Price Fixing

Many good American 100-per-centers shy at the idea of "price-fixing"—when it's done for the other fellow. They don't stop to realize that the tariff is a device by which integrated American industry fixes prices on all it produces; that through regulatory bodies railroads, street

railways, bus and truck lines, light and power companies, telephone and telegraph companies, are guaranteed fixed rates, high enough to earn a profit; that through the federal reserve board banks are in effect guaranteed profit-making interest rates, and control of the currency.

It's only when the power of government is appealed to in behalf of agriculture or labor that we are shocked at the idea of curbing healthy American initiative—that "rugged individualism" to which President Hoover appealed so ineffectively—by fixing prices or wages.

The oil industry provides a precedent. It was legally settled years ago that the state could prevent physical waste of oil. Oklahoma was the first state to authorize the prevention of "economic waste." Owners of gushers, who demanded that they "get theirs," no matter what happened to the others, assailed this as in essence the fixing of prices, which they held to be unconstitutional. They went to the United States Supreme Court. And that august body, shutting its eyes to the fact that prevention of economic waste did in effect result in the fixing of prices, and was designed with that end in view, took the good practical position that the state had a right to forbid—since oil is an exhaustable resource—the production of more oil than the market could conveniently absorb.

Texas has inserted in its proration law this provision against economic waste. The public authorities in the southwestern states now have the oil situation in hand. Compared with other industries, oil now is reasonably profitable.

Why can't the same idea, applied to farm production, produce the same results? Here in Oklahoma, the belief is growing among business men as well as among farmers, that it can. Our local farm publication is opposed to the plan, but Simpson's idea is making progress among the farmers, nevertheless.

But it's winning favor almost faster among business men than among farmers. They know they are doomed unless the farmer's purchasing power is restored. They've seen oil prices restored. So al-

ready the Western Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce, comprising 60 communities in the purely agricultural wheat and cotton belt, have by referendum voted 98 per cent for the domestic allotment plan. Directors of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce have just referred the plan to a vote of the constituent chambers, with a favorable report. The proposal is now under consideration by the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Labor may protest that the raising of farm prices will make it still more difficult for labor to live. But in the first place, raising of prices to a stabilized level won't necessarily increase prices to a like extent. Manufacturers and processors of agricultural products have to charge prices based on the possibility of increases in the cost of raw materials. Under the new plan they'll know there will be no such increases. Stabilization, too, will cut out many of the expensive middlemen.

In the second place, though agricultural prices are at the lowest level in history, labor can't buy. Labor can't be prosperous if agriculture isn't. The converse also is true, of course. But if farmers win their fight for guaranteed prices, why not have prescribed hours and wages for labor too?

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)
caine and tell us just how it is going to work? I would certainly like to read all about it and have my questions answered in a straight forward manner.

Mr. Editor I wish to thank you for the use of this space on my own behalf and upon the behalf of the working class in Muscatine County who will I am sure be highly interested in Fascism of American Democracy.

V. L. Dale,
Muscatine, Iowa

NATIONAL SURETY EVADES PAYMENTS BY REORGANIZING

NEW YORK — The biggest bonding and surety corporation in the United States, the National Surety Co., with 22 mortgage guarantee company subsidiaries, has crashed and been taken over by State Superintendent of Insurance George S. Van Schaick.

With the announcement of the taking over of National Surety came a statement of the most amazing plan yet devised for unloading liabilities of a failed concern on individual investors — a plan which, if carried out by anybody except a state, would probably have been denounced as sheer crookedness a year ago.

The business of the National Surety Co. was divided into two parts: surety bonding and guarantee of mortgages. The first part, bonding, has always been extremely profitable. It covered plate glass insurance, surety for officials, bonds in the courts, fidelity bonds, burglary, theft, fraud, forgery and credit insurance.

Flushed with success, it set up 17 owned or controlled subsidiaries for the guarantee of first mortgage bonds. In addition it guaranteed the liabilities of five other mortgage-issuing companies. These mortgages and first mortgage bonds were sold on the basis that they were guaranteed by the biggest surety company in America.

Then came the real estate crash, and the 22 companies backed by National Surety were caught. Their mortgages began to decrease in value so that the assurance of the backing of National Surety began to have significance.

It was at this point that Van Schaick made the astounding proposal that a new corporation be set up, to be known as the National Surety Corp; that this take over the profitable business from the old company and assets of \$11,000,000. This new corporation, of course, will have no liability for the mortgages which the old company guaranteed.

The new business will inevitably be profitable. The stockholders in the new company will make those profits while the officials in the old company will become the officials in the new company and continue to draw their big salaries. Meanwhile the old company will continue to hold the bag on the mortgage guarantees, which means that the investors who put their money into mortgages, because of the support of National Surety, will lose a large part of what they put in.

It is proposed that "participating certificates" be issued to holders of mortgage papers guaranteed by the old company. These certificates will enable them to share in the liquidation of the mortgages underlying the guarantees of the old company—but will give them nothing of the value of the guarantee they were sold when they bought the mortgages.

It is announced that "the plan of reorganization, as soon as it became known in the insurance community, was regarded as highly constructive." However, the investors who are losing millions are not being quoted by the press, and their opinion on a state helping a profit corporation to evade guarantees which it has undertaken is not being solicited.

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EXPERIENCED farm hand wants work. Write Charles Deck, Box 14, Midwest Free Press.

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HUEY LONG

Dear Editor:

I am 100 per cent for Huey P. Long and his plan for limiting the wealth of the country. It will have to be done. The money hogs will never stop grabbing it all. They must be stopped. Huey P. Long is representing the people—not the exploiters.

It is only a political gang of exploiters that are trying to throw him out. The Senate should ignore such tactics.

S. Baker
Ottumwa, Iowa

PRICE FIXING HELD AS HOPE FOR FARMERS

(Continued from page eleven)

speculate below \$2.26.

Billion Appropriation

They had to speculate above, and in less than thirty days they had the price of wheat up to \$3 a bushel. It remained around that price until May, 1920. With the law, the farmers' Union had also been able to get a billion dollar appropriation with which to get wheat. The result was:

First, the government never had to spend a dime of that billion dollars.

Second, in spite of the fact that wheat was 75c a bushel higher than during the war, bread never went up a cent.

Third, the wheat farmers were prosperous and that prosperity extended to every business in the country.

If this government could do that for the wheat farmer in 1919, they could have done it for the wheat farmer every year since 1919—at least to the extent of the portion consumed in this country.

If they can do that for the wheat farmer, they can do it for the cotton farmer, the tobacco farmer, the corn farmer, the rye farmer, the live stock raisers, and the dairy and poultry farmers.

The government, since Alexander Hamilton's time, has fixed prices for the wealthy manufacturers by means of a special privilege tariff. They have fixed them so high that these special privilege manufacturers and contributors to political campaigns have become inordinately rich at the expense of the consumer.

The farmer does not ask for a profit on his investment, nor for a special privilege profit on his product. He only asks that it be arranged that he get the price of production for his product. He does not hoard his money but puts it back immediately into circulation.

Until the twenty million farmers of the United States are given an opportunity to get the cost of production out of their product, there can be no permanent prosperity, for with the buying power of twenty million healthy Americans curbed, there is a large dent put into the wholesale and manufacturing businesses of the United States which cannot be plugged except by the one way which I believe has just been outlined.

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

Bank Merger Plan Almost Complete Says Ross Davis

Signing of waivers in the proposed Hershey State and First Trust and Savings—formerly First National—banks consolidation plan is proceeding rapidly, Ross F. Davis, state banking department executive in charge of the two banks said today. Mr. Davis said it was hoped that sufficient signatures would be obtained by this week end to make the merger effective.

Under the waivers depositors will be offered 50 per cent cash with the balance placed in a trust fund.

Final details of the consolidation plan are to be considered at meetings on Saturday, Mr. Davis declared.

She Thinks A Sissy Wrote That Letter About Girl Kissing

Dear Editor:

That sissy from Des Moines whose letter in last week's Free Press said he did not like to kiss girls is probably angry because some girl turned him down. We girls do not like promiscuous kissing any better than "B.M." pretended he didn't, but unless we do allow fellows to paw over us a little we have to stay home.

It makes me sick the way some of the sheiks think they are entitled to paw all over a girl because they buy her a soda after taking her to a picture show. And if they buy a bottle of beer! Then they swell up like pouter pigeons!

If "B.M." was telling the truth about not wanting to kiss the girl he took home, she should be in a museum for he is a rare bird. I would like to meet some one like him just for the plucking.

We girls don't care any more for kissing than "B.M." does, but simply put up with it as another of man's silly idiosyncrasies. Of course there are some nice fellows—that's different.

B. V.,
Muscatine, Iowa

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

RAISE DEFENSE FUND TO HELP IOWA FARMERS

Troops Being Withdrawn From Plymouth And Crawford Area

LE MARS, Ia.—A defense fund which its sponsors hope will reach \$20,000 is being collected for farmers soon to be tried in connection with recent disturbances here and Crawford county. As a result of the outbreak, farmers took Judge C. C. Bradley from his bench here, threatened to hang him when he refused to stop signing foreclosures and smeared his face with grease and dirt. Near Denison, farmers stopped other foreclosures.

Dr. P. R. Meis said "at least \$10,000 can be raised in Sioux City alone."

Gustave Alesch, Plymouth county Democratic state representative, meanwhile, is continuing the collections he began early in the week.

Both men insist the money is "only for the defense of those known to be innocent."

Iowa National Guard troops are to be withdrawn from both areas today.



TO THE READERS OF THE MIDWEST FREE PRESS

We are happy to inform you that Judge Rutherford will again be heard over

**Radio Stations WMT, Waterloo, Iowa Sunday Evening,
6:45 to 7:00 o'clock**

and

**WOC, Davenport—WHO, Des Moines, 1000 k.c.
Sunday Evening, 5:00 to 5:15**

His lectures are now heard around the world and are creating profound interest everywhere as is evidenced by the thousands of letters received each week. His lectures fairly bristle with facts of supreme importance to the people at this time of world crisis.

Judge Rutherford is presenting to his ever-increasing radio audience the only logical and workable solution for the world's present depression. His masterly lectures inspire hope and create a feeling of optimism.

**TUNE IN ON WMT, Waterloo, Iowa, each Sunday evening,
6:45 to 7:00 o'clock, also**

**WOC, Davenport and WHO, Des Moines each Sunday evening
5:00 to 5:15 o'clock and**

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